THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LVI, No. 5 New York, February 2, 1918 Whole Number 1450

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MR. WILSON AS A WAR-PRESIDENT

"A TERRIBLE BLOW IS IMMINENT. Tell your Americans to come quickly." These arresting words were Premier Clemenceau's farewell to an American war-correspondent about to return to this country. And while the sound of them is still in our ears a London dispatch tells us that the Allies are disappointed in our war-efforts, and Senator Chamberlain, Democratic chairman of our own Senate Military Affairs Committee, announces in a public speech that "the military establishment of America has fallen down" and has "almost stopt functioning." The President's immediate denunciation of Senator Chamberlain's statement as "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" accentuated the fact that the popular questioning and criticism of the Administration's conduct of the war was approaching a crisis. "Were Germany's military leaders right," asks the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), "when they said that the United States would be a negligible quantity in the war because we could not exert our strength?" "Any friend of the Administration who fails at the present time to speak frankly about the effect produced by the breakdown in the management of the war is doing to President Wilson a most indifferent service," declares *The New Republic* (New York); and the New York *Times*, an influential Democratic organ, devotes a series of leading editorials to the argument that the President, despite his great genius for moral and intellectual leadership, has handicapped his Administration by appointing "unfit men to places of very great trust and responsibility" and by retaining them "after their unfitness has been demonstrated." In similar vein the New York *Tribune*, a strong Republican paper, expresses unqualified pride in Mr. Wilson as one whose words, when he defined our war-aims, interpreted the heart of the nation in this great hour; but it adds: "When we turn from this splendid personal achievement to the results attained since our entry into the war, in the grim business of organizing a vast fighting machine, this pride fails." "Mr. Wilson's strength," another editor remarks, "is rather in his handling of ideas than as a picker and user of men."

Altho Senator Chamberlain, one of the strongest critics of our war-machine, is himself a Democrat, many Washington correspondents discover a partizan motive behind much of the criticism that is being launched against Secretary Baker's department. A new Congress, we are reminded, will be elected next November, and even the Presidential election of 1920 is not very far away. The charge that Republicans were trying to "make politics out of the war" was voiced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who also took occasion to denounce Colonel Roosevelt as "the most potent agent the Kaiser has in America"—a form of denunciation that must have a familiar sound to the Senator's own ears. At the same time the Colonel himself, who says that the national motto now should be "tell the truth and speed up the war," hurried to Washington "to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and make effective our war-preparation." If there is an element of partizan politics in this controversy, it is noteworthy that both sides agree in interpreting the popular demand to be for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Neither side takes a pacifist, or, as it is called in Italy, a "defeatist" attitude.

Returning to the reported disappointment of our European allies with the results of our ten months of war-effort, we are told by Arthur S. Draper, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that confidential statements from "some of the highest-placed European statesmen and soldiers" left him with "the following general impressions":

> "First—America has failed thus far to get the European view-point of the war. Our plans are based on the idea that England, France, and Italy are prepared to carry on until American troops are ready to deal the final and crushing blow.
>
> "Secondly—America has failed to live up even to her own modest program, this being due largely to the shortage in tonnage; but, whatever the cause, the fact remains that keen disappointment has resulted.
>
> "Thirdly—Not only have the past months proved the marked unpreparedness of America for the gigantic struggle, but only recently has the American higher command begun to organize on the proper scale."

Editorially *The Tribune* affirms that our industrial and business conduct of the war has not been "on a plane of the highest American capacity," and it explains this fact by the President's "apparent disinclination to gather around him and work with men of strong and aggressive character." The Cabinet, it says, "was not distinguished even for peace times, and is now wofully inadequate for the business of war." The same paper

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; six months, $1.75; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

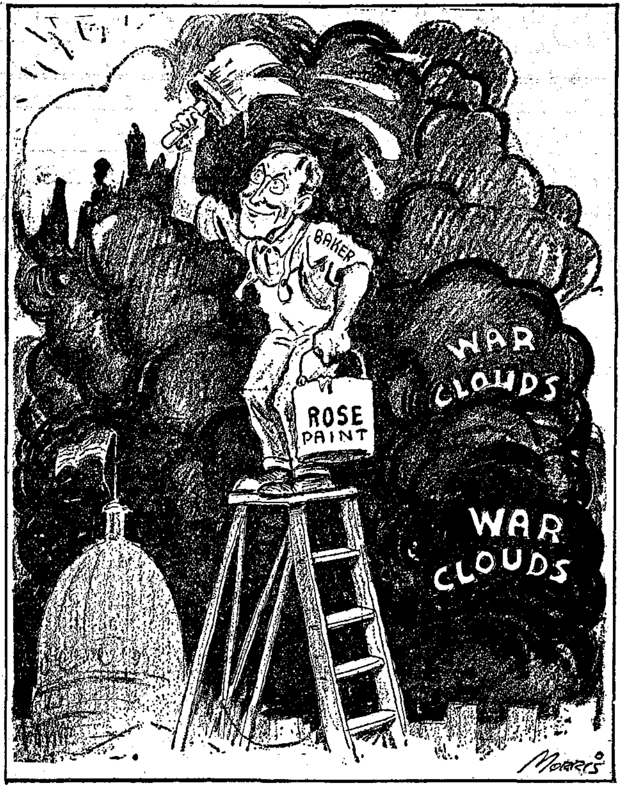
Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

proceeds to sketch the present situation in the following terms:

"We have been at war ten months. And for more than ten months before that it was fatefully clear that our entry was inevitable. We have raised an Army of a million and a half—an admirable effort, but one that England, with only two-fifths our fighting strength, had in the same time equaled or surpassed. And of this number one million two hundred thousand are still idly tramping the training-camps. It is saying nothing that Germany does not know, and that German newspapers have not printed day after day, that there is now little prospect that even the whole of this Army can be landed in France this year. They lack a full equipment of rifles, of machine guns; and we lack ships. The war may be lost before we can strike an effective blow.

"We have laid down a huge ship-building program, and even the skeleton of the first ship to be fabricated under this program is not yet complete. Our railway system is greater than that of all Europe, and it can not get immediate materials to the ship-yards. And the yards have not the labor needed to carry out the schedule. We produced last year, possibly, more coal than all Europe, and we have a coal famine. Our steel product in 1916 equaled that of Germany and Britain combined, and near to half this capacity is now idle for lack of coal. And the largest corn crop in our history is threatened with rot for lack of cars.

"Organized labor has proclaimed its loyalty from the housetops, and the number of strikes and of men involved since last April 6 has been unexampled in our history. It is disappointing and un-American picture—a nation of a hundred million baffled and impotent."



CAMOUFLAGE.
—Morris in the New York *Evening Mail*.

The blame for this state of affairs, says Charles Sumner Bird, in the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), should be placed "not on Secretary Baker, nor Secretary Daniels, nor Secretary of Labor Wilson, but on the head of the Government, the President, who has failed in this great crisis to call to his Cabinet—as Lloyd George did in England—the ablest men of the country." "The President," he adds, "can supply visions, but these alone will not win the war." The very success of the cause to which we have pledged our strength and our resources, declares the New York *Times*, "is visibly endangered by incapacity in some of the high places the President has filled." A statement issued last week by the American Defense Society, of which Colonel Roosevelt is an official, reads in part as follows:

"During the last nine months loyal Americans have refrained from criticizing, realizing the great task of converting a peaceful nation into a warlike one, and being more than willing to help and not criticize. Now the time has arrived to speak out and urge upon the President the fundamental policy of drawing out the best brains and experience in the country to aid him in his task.

"A Cabinet of well-meaning mediocre gentlemen who can handle the routine duties of peace time can not in fairness be expected to administer the enlarged Departments which have to be created to carry on the war with Germany. Every warring country in Europe has seen the necessity of strengthening its Cabinet, and America will be no exception. The time to begin is now. All political and personal considerations must be put aside in this crisis in the national life. President Wilson should invite the strongest men in the country to sit in his Cabinet and assist him in the conduct of the war, regardless of party.

"Many of the mistakes and failures have been due to incompetence, if not disloyalty, below the Cabinet, but a stream can not rise higher than its source, and the only effective way to get competent subordinates is to have competent heads. Too many boards. Too much talking. Too little action. Individual responsibility is an essential. Modern war is so largely industrial, the problems so intricate, that men from other fields of endeavor can not acquire necessary knowledge in a short time. For this reason a coal-man should be in charge of the coal-problem, a railroad-man in charge of the railroad-problem, a clothing-man in charge of the clothing-problem. Let us cut out the men, however devoted and however intelligent, who might in time learn the technique of the various government bureaus, but who now lack the requisite knowledge and experience. It is time for a change."

From the Republican view-point of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the situation appears as a "howling farce of incompetency." Says this paper:

"Secretary Baker has proved a failure as Secretary of War. Government control of railroads thus far has brought no relief. The coal-situation is one of entanglement which has been growing steadily worse under the management of Dr. Garfield.

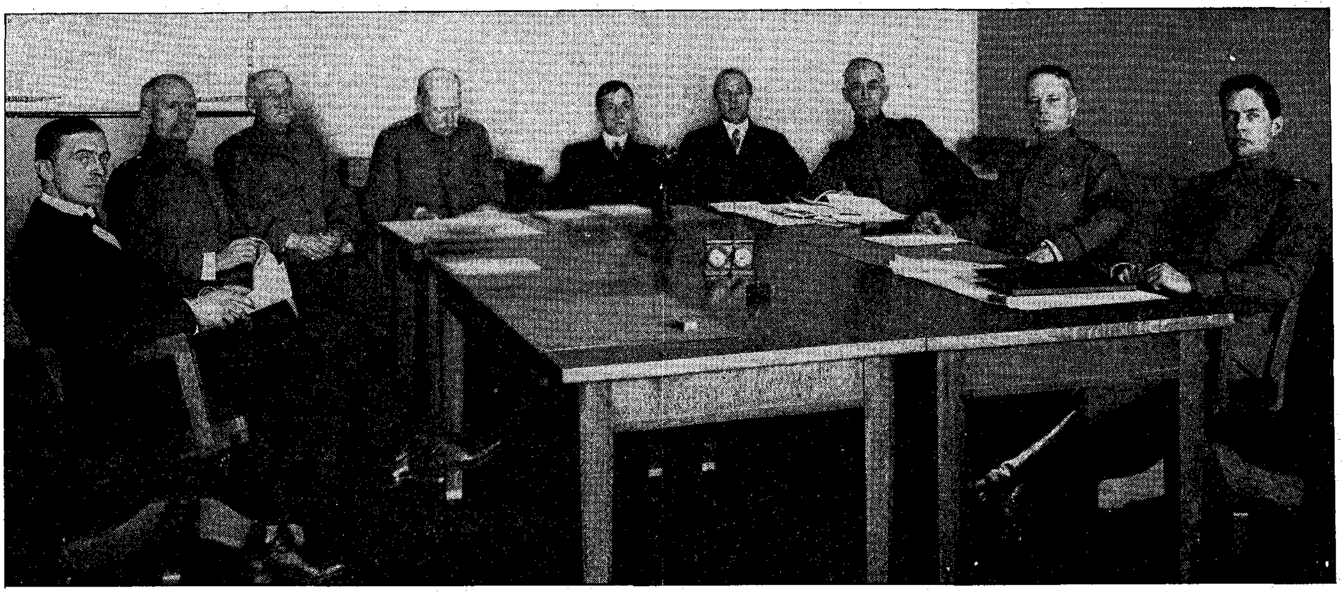
"Congress should override Baker, if the President will not do so of his own volition, and place entire responsibility for the manufacture of munitions in the hands of an expert. In his turn, the President should name a man of experience and organizing ability in the place of Dr. Garfield and get rid of a few professors and lawyers who are now encumbering important offices in Washington.

"A real War Cabinet and concentrated authority—that is the way out of the situation, not the closing down of factories and the disruption of business and industry."

In the opinion of *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, the leading journalistic spokesman of Southern industry, the retention of Secretary Baker would be a "calamity," because "every day he stays at the head of the War Department he is endangering our ability to win the war." "There has been too much strain on the present war-machinery in Washington," declares the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), a paper owned by a brother of ex-President Taft. And it adds: "England and France have obliterated party lines in their prosecution of the war. Shall we be content with muddling through because of past political distinctions?" The American people, remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "are not responsible for the paralysis that exists at their seat of government," for "they have done everything they have been asked to do, and are ready to do everything that can be asked of them." But—

"They are not willing to be sacrificed to Government inefficiency. There must be a change, and it is plain that there can be no change from nerveless methods without a change of men."

This critical attitude which a considerable section of the press is manifesting toward some of the President's assistants, and particularly toward Secretary Baker, meets with little sympathy from the President himself. Last week he told Representatives and Senators that our war record had been extraordinary and that it would result in placing abroad by next June twice the



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MEN WHO ARE NOW RUNNING THE WAR FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The members of the new War Council here in session are, from the reader's left to right—Charles Day, representative of the Shipping Board; Major-General William Crozier, Major-General E. M. Weaver, Major-General Bliss, Chief of Staff; Secretary of War Baker, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Major-General E. H. Crowder, Colonel Pierce, and Colonel U. S. Grant, Jr., grandson of the great Grant, secretary of the Council.

number of American fighters originally planned. And in a published reply to Senator Chamberlain's charge that our military establishment has fallen down" and "almost stopt functioning," he says:

"'Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"'There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen. But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"'Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war-tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and, inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

"'The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.'"

The proposed "reorganizations by legislation" to which the President refers are the bills to create a Director of Munitions and a War Cabinet. Senator Chamberlain replied:

"Secretary Baker's efforts to better his organization have my utmost approval. He has made much improvement. But the inherent weakness of his reorganization is that nobody between the Army and the President has legal authority. There are the Council of National Defense, the War-Industries Board, and the Clearance Committee—all purely voluntary organizations—between the President and the Army. The War Cabinet and Director of Munitions would be created by law with definite legal powers and duties, respectively, to map out and direct war-policies and to have charge of war-supplies. By this plan we would substitute a strong for the only weak link in the chain of organization."

This controversy, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), "is unfortunate from every point of view"; and the Newark *News* (Ind.) declares that "the country trusts the President," and "when he asks for changes in system it will be time enough to make them." But the New York *Times*, on the other hand, thinks rather optimistically that "the more we fight at Washington the better we shall fight in France"; and it goes on to say:

"Ours is not a Government that 'falls.' To a speech or vote of want of confidence it replies with a statement. It may reply with a trumpet-blast of defiance; it may wave criticism aside, demur, deny, and set up the defense of due and perfect performance. But with whatever warmth of language this Administration or any other may publicly repel attacks, it will in private diligently profit by them and mightily stir itself to make amends for past shortcomings."

The President's problem is thus strikingly stated by Garet Garrett in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

"This country suddenly finds itself the principal partner in a world-war with a pattern of executive government and a theory of the President's job that have survived almost unaltered from a time when the whole American population was less than that of New York City and the iron industry was seated in the bogs of what now is an abandoned part of New Jersey. The Mayoralty of New York City now is a bigger job than the President's was when created. In Great Britain the President's job would be, not one, but six at least, namely—

"King.
"Prime Minister.
"Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
"Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.
"Party Leader.
"Economic Dictator.

"No superman would be equal to it.

"The President's job is of preposterous complexity and magnitude.

"It will be said that the President should delegate his powers, as of course he may, but the task of creating an organization upon which all at once to confer enormously increased powers and of devising the mere technique of its distribution is alone a task of immense difficulty.

"More has been expected of Mr. Wilson than of any being before. This war is the biggest thing man ever attempted. It has nearly swamped the executive genius of the world.

"The President's unsolved problem is how to mobilize the executive genius of America and unload upon it responsibilities which ought not to be his."

EXPERT ADVICE ON WHAT TO DO TO GET COAL

DESPITE THE GARFIELD HOLIDAYS, the "coal-famine" is still with us. What further steps, then, should be taken to get coal where it is needed, and what should be done to prevent another fuel crisis? These vital questions can be answered best by men who know the business of coal-producing and coal-carrying. We have, therefore, asked men who rank as experts to state their views for the benefit of our readers. To take their criticism first, we find them on the whole more ready to criticize the Fuel Administrator's earlier policies than his edict of last month, and many think the crisis would never have occurred if practical coal-men had been in charge of the situation. Mr. Floyd W. Parsons, editor of *The Coal Age*, who was at first inclined to criticize the Fuel Administrator, had a talk with him and was convinced that Dr. Garfield did the only thing he could do. Mr. Parsons learned that the closing order was not primarily a fuel-conservation move, but an effort to clear the railroads and terminals. The order had been advised by the War Council and approved by the President and was issued by Dr. Garfield simply because he was the only man who had the legal power to enforce such an order. Dr. Garfield, Mr. Parsons has pointed out in a statement appearing in the New York *Times*, has in mind other remedies to follow the shut-down and the subsequent freight embargo. First of all would be a strict demurrage rule imposing a jail penalty upon a man who fails to unload his freight inside of, say, twenty-four hours. Then, Dr. Garfield hopes to avoid a coal-shortage next year by creating emergency coal-yards to be the property of the municipalities in which they are placed. He would take over, too, the more important privately owned coaling-piers, thus putting bunkering under Government control. Dr. Garfield, we are told, has several schemes to get the coal away from the mines nearly as fast as it is produced. First, he plans to stop all cross-hauling of coal, that is, each mine or group of mines will supply territory near it, and a zone system will be worked out with an area around each mining district beyond which coal from that particular locality may not be delivered. In the second place, he will try to develop barge service on the rivers and canals. Many of the mines are situated on rivers. Coal-barges, we are reminded, can navigate the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and can even penetrate the West Virginia coal-regions via the Kanawha River. Then there are the great Erie Barge Canal and its branches, and the smaller canal systems in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which might be made navigable.

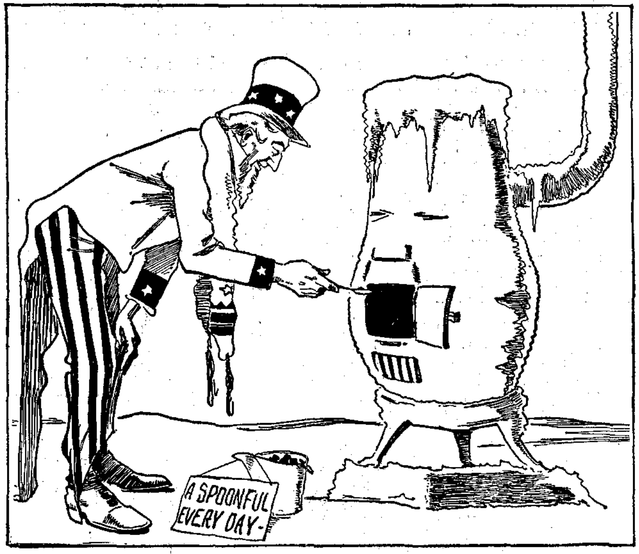
Mr. Parsons has advocated the concentration of labor upon the work of unloading freight, and particularly coal, and the avoidance of freight congestion near coast cities like New York by dumping the coal on the ground and sending the cars back to the mines for more coal. Then the local dealers or local authorities could come and get the coal or go without.

The editor of *The American Coal Journal* of Chicago has suggested taking off passenger-trains on coal-carrying roads for a day or two, and running coal-trains for important points on passenger schedule. He would also ask miners to work steadily to increase production and, if possible, in two shifts. For the future this editor would prevent the crisis by putting in charge of the Fuel Administration "a coal-man with broad and liberal views," who should have authority to use all locomotive power necessary, "then, with plenty of coal coming from the mines, local distribution can best be handled by the retail dealer." The Chicago *Retail Coal Man* makes a similar plea for more coal-trains and less passenger-trains. The editor of the Minneapolis *Coal Dealer*, while believing that the closing order was the best immediate emergency relief measure that could have been adopted, attributes the breakdown of transportation to the effect of the Government's attitude toward the railroads and the coal-operators. "So long as politicians use coal as a political football" and "the public press continue to brand all coal-men as profiteers, there can be no true cooperation between the men who can produce and distribute coal and the Government." This editor concludes that "the present muddle will grow worse as the war progresses unless the Government and people can have confidence in the sincerity of the coal fraternity." Similarly *The Coal Trade Journal* of New York criticizes the earlier attitude of Government officials and attributes the shortage of anthracite to the fact that consumers held off last summer believing that prices would fall. We are told that "even Dr. Garfield added his voice to the plea that purchasing be deferred." While this is held to explain the existing circumstances, this editor adds: "Until one ton can be made to take the place of a ton and a half I do not see how adequate relief can be furnished at the present time no matter what measures are taken, for all the railroads can not be devoted to coal-carrying, and the enlargement of railroad facilities is a matter requiring months and years, as well as a vast amount of capital." *The Black Diamond* (New York) has advocated a careful governmental survey of the coal business, which will enable it to apportion transportation to mine capacity and to keep labor most effectively employed both in mining and transportation.

The Coal Trade Bulletin (Pittsburg) makes a specific complaint against the railroads, alleging that coal-cars have only been distributed to the companies after other industries were served. The coal industry, we are told, "has suffered from this abuse for a generation, but this is the first time the public has had to pay part of the bill." *The Bulletin* would remind the public that the open car was designed primarily for hauling coal, "but just as soon as the railroads were confronted with an unusual rush of business the open-top car was prest into service for hauling less essential but more profitable freight." There will be abundant fuel, we are told, "if the railroads will perform their function in a fairly efficient and equitable manner, and the miners work a reasonable number of hours per week."

The call for more coal-cars is made by officials of a number of important coal concerns who wire us their views in response to our request, including President T. B. Davis, of the Island Creek Coal Company; F. S. Landstreet, vice-president of the Consolidation Coal Company; J. A. Renehan, vice-president and general manager of the Smokeless Fuel Company of New York, and J. J. Tierney, vice-president of the Crozer-Pocahontas Company of Philadelphia. The secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association has called the question "purely one of transportation." Mr. W. S. Bogle, a Chicago coal-man, believes that if priority is given to coal for the immediate future and no unforeseen drawbacks in the way of storms are encountered the coal-famine will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Bogle believes that the Garfield order was "timely and wise," and probably prevented suffering "in thousands upon thousands of households." Other coal-operating authorities think that a board containing representatives of the bituminous and anthracite operators would do better than the present Fuel Administration. Others suggest detailing soldiers to assist in unloading coal and the return to the railroad and the mines of men who have joined the Army, and also an announcement that such workers will not be drafted in the future. The president of the United Coal Corporation of Pittsburg thinks that the low prices set by the Government have kept down coal production, and he believes that they must be revised to encourage new development of mines. Before his appointment as fuel distributer under Dr. Garfield, Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, general secretary of the National Coal Association, sent us a carefully prepared statement. Two things, we are told, must be done regarding transportation: "first, to prevent an immediate recurrence of the present coal-shortage, Director-General McAdoo must see to it that coal has its necessary share of existing transportation; and, secondly, to provide permanent relief, Congress must give the nation the increased transportation facilities that the prosecution of the war requires, as quickly as possible." In recent years, coal constituted about 35 per cent. of freight originated by the railroads. This proportion declined in 1916, and still more in 1917. This representative of the bituminous coal industry continues:

> "In response to the demands of war, the railroads handled a total of more coal and other freight in 1917 than ever before, but the increase of the other freight was much greater than that of coal. Thus the mills and factories have been permitted by the railroads to expand their production more rapidly than have the coal-mines. In consequence, our entire industrial system has been unbalanced because the coal-mines have not been permitted to expand their output in accordance with the increased demand for coal from industrial activities. The reports of the Geological Survey show that in the last eight weeks *alone more than 20,000,000 tons* of coal have not been produced, which could have been mined had there been railroad-cars to haul it away. At present there is sufficient reserve capacity of the mines opened, they are sufficiently equipped, and they have men enough to produce *all* the country needs, but to get out this production the coal-mining industry must have its proper share of the available transportation of the country. Manifestly, there will continue to be a coal-shortage until the necessary balance in transportation between coal-mining and other business is restored. . . . . .



THE NATIONAL PATIENT.
—From a moving-picture drawing by Hy Mayer.

> "Director-General McAdoo henceforth must see that coal-operators have sufficient cars to produce the coal necessary for the essential activities of the country and that this coal is moved, in order to prevent a continuous coal-shortage with recurring periods of great severity. He must restore the normal transportation balance between coal and other freight. He must either provide more transportation facilities and service or he must shrink manufacturing activities sufficiently to prevent a recurrence of the traffic congestion of the past months. It may be necessary to make failure to observe railroad embargoes a misdemeanor, properly punished, in order to accomplish this result.
>
> "Looking further ahead to the future, the second vital action necessary regarding transportation is to provide more of it. . . . The quickest possible action should be taken to provide increased terminals, trackage, rolling-stock, and other necessary facilities, together with the requisite number of employees to meet the war-demands of this nation for railroad transportation. In that manner only can we obtain the fullest and most effective expansion of our industrial activity to carry on the war, at the same time that we are preventing a shortage of coal."

Taking up the matter of coal-production, Mr. Morrow declares that in order to keep sufficient labor at the mines, it should be arranged that skilled men are kept out of the Army. Then, the price of coal must be kept high enough "not merely to justify the continuance of operations in existing mines, but it must encourage new development and expansion in production." The present fixt prices may seem high to the uninformed, but they are reminded that the cost of producing bituminous coal has nearly doubled in the last year and a half. The public, insists Mr. Morrow, must recognize the necessity of price-increases in perhaps all of the important coal-fields "in order that the nation may have the most efficient service from a vital industry."

Representatives of mine-workers, like their employers, emphasize the lack of transportation for coal. "The trouble is with the railroads," which have not kept pace with the growth of the country, according to ex-President John P. White, of the United Mine-Workers of America. The present head of this miners' union declares that "had the miners been provided with an adequate car-supply during the last year there would never have been an industry or a domestic consumer suffering from the deplorable condition that now exists." The secretary-treasurer of the union advises us that coal-shipments be given priority over everything else except food. He further advocates such a zone system as the Fuel Administration is now planning.

The editor of *The Anthracite Labor News*, of Shenandoah, Pa., suggests an embargo upon all freight for a period of a week or ten days and the diverting of all locomotives and man-power thus released to the transportation of coal.

When we turn to spokesmen for the railways, we find *The Railway Review* (Chicago) acknowledging that the coal-shortage is due to poor transportation facilities, but frankly confessing that "no immediate measure will avail against weather conditions." This editor calls for a more careful selection of skilled employees and quicker and better methods for repairing crippled engines. The editor of *The Railway Employee* also charges the crisis to the insufficient number of locomotives, and that again, in part, to the scarcity of skilled mechanics to keep the locomotives in repair. He says: "If this situation could be remedied, relief from the present coal-famine would immediately follow." The editor of *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* suggests the extension of the hours of labor, the use of soldiers in loading and unloading, and temporary use of the street-cleaning and similar departments in large cities like New York. Mr. Raymond Dupuy, former president of the Virginian Railway, writes that the lack of railway labor is largely a matter of wages. Where labor can not be secured at seaports he asks why soldiers can not be employed to coal the ships. He also thinks that bunker-coal could be so distributed that each ship would get no more than it absolutely needed.

It has been suggested that the men might work longer hours, perhaps all night in shifts, in unloading and loading at the water-front in ports like New York. But, said one railroad man, joining in the chorus of complaint against the weather, "in such weather as New York has had this winter—

> "sometimes it is impossible to get cars to the piers. An engine freezes, a rail cracks, causing a derailment; or a car, uncoupled in the dark, runs wild. They have been known to do that and knock men off into the bay or crush them to death. Thirty-six men have been killed lately in terminal-pier accidents.
>
> "Things like these stop work. The men lay off for an hour or two. They quit in snow-storms. It is easy to run piers on paper. A man in an office can do it easily. But get out on the job, tackle conditions under which we find it impossible to get Americans to work as laborers. It's different then."

One serious and frequently mentioned handicap in getting coal from the cars to the waiting ships is that New York has outgrown its docking facilities. The New York *Evening World* thinks the Government should hasten to "prepare new facilities for the coaling of ships from dumping-pockets instead of by the ancient and clumsy method of bunkering from barges alongside."

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

NO SINN-FEINERS HERE, IF SINN FEIN'S CHIEF SPEAKS TRULY.

This official British photograph shows Irish troops pouring over the German second line at Cambrai, where thousands of prisoners were taken.

WHERE IRISH-AMERICANS STAND IN THE WAR

AMERICAN CITIZENS OF IRISH BIRTH or descent have not only always felt an interest in the fate of Ireland, but the Home-Rule party has felt their aid in American money and influence. With the beginning of the Great War, Irish history turned a new page, and the result in this country has been to split sympathizers with Ireland into two sections: the Sinn-Fein adherents and the more conservative Home-Rule advocates. As is well known, the Sinn-Fein party demand immediate independence and an Irish Republic. The fact that German interests and propaganda have been charged with deep concern in this aim has elicited serious question of the loyalty of Americans of Irish birth or descent to the war in which we are associated with the Allies. Mr. Arthur Griffith, the founder of Sinn Fein, is quoted by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* as saying: "I am not pro-German. But Germany is the enemy of England and England is my enemy. You may draw your own conclusions." The same correspondent quotes Mr. Edward De Valera, elected leader of Sinn Fein, as saying: "England is in occupation of my country. Until she removes her troops, England and Ireland are in a state of war. While we are in a state of war, England's enemies must be Ireland's friends." The best friend Ireland ever had, or ever can have, is the United States, according to many American authorities who dread lest the Sinn-Fein party alienate this indubitably powerful friend. The same feeling is experienced in the Irish press quotations which will be found in the foreign pages of this issue. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who is in this country in the interest of the Home-Rule party, showed how serious the situation is when he said in his address before the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago:

> "Good God, gentlemen, I ask these men what friend are they going to leave Ireland? Are they going to consummate the ruin of Ireland's position and of her hopes by adding to all these enemies this great country of America? To the Sinn-Feiner at home, to the Clan-na-Gaeler in America, I beg to make the appeal that they will not add this tragedy to all the other tragedies of Irish history."

To find how the Irish-Americans line up on this critical issue is of deep importance, since American support for one side or the other may give it the victory. For this reason we have sought from the papers devoted to Irish interests, and supported by Irish-American readers in this country, a frank expression of opinion in order that we may present both sides impartially. The Denver *Catholic Register* says that Ireland "presents as many political surprizes nowadays as Russia." It recalls Cardinal Logue's warning to the Irish people not to revolt against England, showing that such a movement could meet only with disaster. But at the same time, says this weekly, Bishop Fogarty, of Killaloe, County Clare, in a letter to *The Irish Times* declared:

> "Sinn Fein has neither English nor German gold to finance it, nor does it want it. It is a natural growth in the national heart, and no power on earth can kill it. It is no longer a small section. In the main it embraces our race all over the world. They, the Sinn-Feiners, want neither disorder nor bloodshed; but they are done with 'the happy entente' which existed for the fooling of Ireland between English ministers and our parliamentary party; and they think that the time has come for Ireland to get back the national independence of which she was shamefully robbed by England 117 years ago."

If the Sinn-Feiners revolt, says *The Register*, they can expect no encouragement from the Irish in America, for the American people are not in a mood to regard calmly any movement that will prolong a war already brought home to them in all its grim horror. We read then:

> "But if the Sinn-Feiners follow the ideas of Bishop Fogarty and make their fight for freedom a bloodless one, they will have Irish-Americans with them heart and soul. If England does not listen to reason, a revolt can be considered, and must be considered, after the present world-war. The idea of it is hopeless now, but the Irish can prepare. Meanwhile, let them use the ballot wisely, and, if necessary, refuse as a unit to pay taxes unless they are given real Home Rule.
>
> "England announced recently that she has definitely given up the idea of enforcing military service on the Irish. After the fiasco of Easter week, she could not expect the Irish to submit tamely to conscription, and she realizes it.
>
> "Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, who presented a great petition from American-Irish to President Wilson urging him to get behind the Irish national movement, express herself as being encouraged after the interview. Mr. Wilson can set Ireland free if he insists upon it. England would not dare to disregard his suggestion now. She needs his help too much. This is a chance to make himself immortal. Perhaps he is an immortal now. But he can make things sure if he wishes.
>
> "We look for no wide-spread Irish revolt during the present war. Irish-Americans would certainly not be in favor of it. But something definite is going to come out of the Sinn-Fein movement, and all the convention camouflage that can be invented will not stop it."

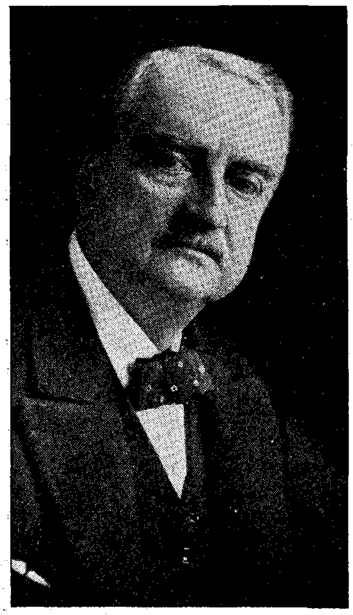
The term Sinn Fein is Gaelic, meaning literally "Ourselves alone," and, freely translated, signifies, "Ireland for the Irish," as we might say "America for Americans." Mrs. Skeffington says in her book, "Doing My Bit for Ireland":

> "That this organization should be considered in America as a sort of Black Hand or anarchistic society is evidence of the impression it made upon the English as a powerful factor to be reckoned with. It had come into being overnight, but its principles were as old as Ireland. It sprang from a love of Ireland and not, as many believe, from hatred of England. It could not have thrived as it did wherever it touched a young heart and brain if it had merely been a protest. It had a national ideal and a goal. Every day was dedicated to it. To speak the Irish language, to wear Irish-made clothes of Irish tweed; to think and feel, write, paint, or work for the best interests of Ireland; to make every act, personal or communal,

count for the betterment of Ireland—all this was animated by our love of country."

Among the stoutest supporters of the Sinn-Fein movement is the New York *Gaelic American*, edited by Mr. John Devoy, one issue of which, along with one of the New York *Freeman's Journal* and one of the New York *Irish World*, was excluded from second-class mailing privileges while this article was in preparation. *The Irish World*, in point of years and influence perhaps the most notable publication of its class, declares it holds out the hand of friendship to all true lovers of Ireland who place Ireland first, for "whether they be Republicans or Monarchists, Protectionists or Free Traders, Socialists or non-Socialists, there is a wide field at present where we can work with them to advantage." But it would put to all this "test question":

"Are you for Ireland first or for the Empire? Those who are for the Empire are our enemies. They are part of, and generally the worst and most dangerous part, of the English garrison in Ireland. It is idle, it is indeed criminal, to treat them other than as auxiliaries to the foreign enemy, and as traitors to Ireland. Those who put Ireland first, however modest their immediate demands, are friends to be encouraged, reasoned with, led along until mayhap they join us in the demand not for an Empire but for the Irish Republic."



JOHN E. REDMOND,

Leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, criticized because he remained loyal to the British Government when it became involved in war with Germany.

The Monitor, official organ of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, commends Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, for the "gumption and courage of her convictions, to speak a good word for the right of the Irish people as a national group to seek self-expression and self-government," when she introduced her resolution on January 4, declaring that this Government recognizes the right of Ireland to political independence, and that we count Ireland among those countries for whose freedom and democracy we are fighting. *The Monitor* calls these

"brave words and fitly spoken, when those higher than she in authority have feared to say one word in behalf of a country that has the same right to self-determination as Poland, Armenia, Servia, Belgium, or the other small nations, if government, as it is now proclaimed, must rest on the consent of the governed."

Mr. J. P. O'Mahony, editor of *The Indiana Catholic* (Indianapolis), maintains that Sinn Fein is "much misunderstood, or rather not understood at all, by the great bulk of Americans, and is deliberately misrepresented by the English propaganda press, which I think you will admit is a pretty powerful quantity in America." He denies that Sinn Fein is now or was ever "a revolutionary movement in a military sense or physical force sense," and adds:

"Its plan was just the same as the plan Hungary put into operation against Austria and won with. The imprisonment and illegal arrest and transportation of its leaders and members in Dublin prior to April, 1916, led to the revolt. If the same treatment was accorded Americans by a foreign military oppressor they would revolt in the same way. England absolutely forced the Dublin revolt to destroy Sinn Fein, which was winning everywhere, and by executing the leaders of the revolt who had surrendered, many under the white flag, it sentenced British rule to death in the court of the world as far as Ireland is concerned.

"England could turn Ireland loose and make an ally out of her. This is what the great John Bright advocated years ago, in 1868. All animosity and conflict would naturally cease when English power, foreign power, was withdrawn.

"As to the alleged internal friction with the small part of Ulster, that would soon rectify itself, just as in all other countries. Irishmen have never anywhere persecuted a minority on account of religion."

To turn now to the duty of Irish-Americans in these days of war, we find *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) saying that Irish-Americans who think more of Ireland than America now are as much to be censured as the few German-Americans "whose bodies are in America but whose hearts are with Germany," and it adds that Sinn-Fein sympathizers embarrass our war-associate, Great Britain, and thus harm our own cause. This weekly wonders how the Irish people expect to gain their freedom by lending support to the Sinn-Fein party, which has been condemned by Cardinal Logue and the leading ecclesiastics and laymen of Ireland. However strong the sentiment of the Irish people and the Irish-Americans against England before the war, it was more than justified, we are told, but the England of 1914 and 1918 are different nations, and it is pointed out that "the one possible way for Ireland to gain her freedom is to give her united support to the Allies who are fighting for the idea of freedom in the world."

Courtesy of Mrs. A. C. Titus.

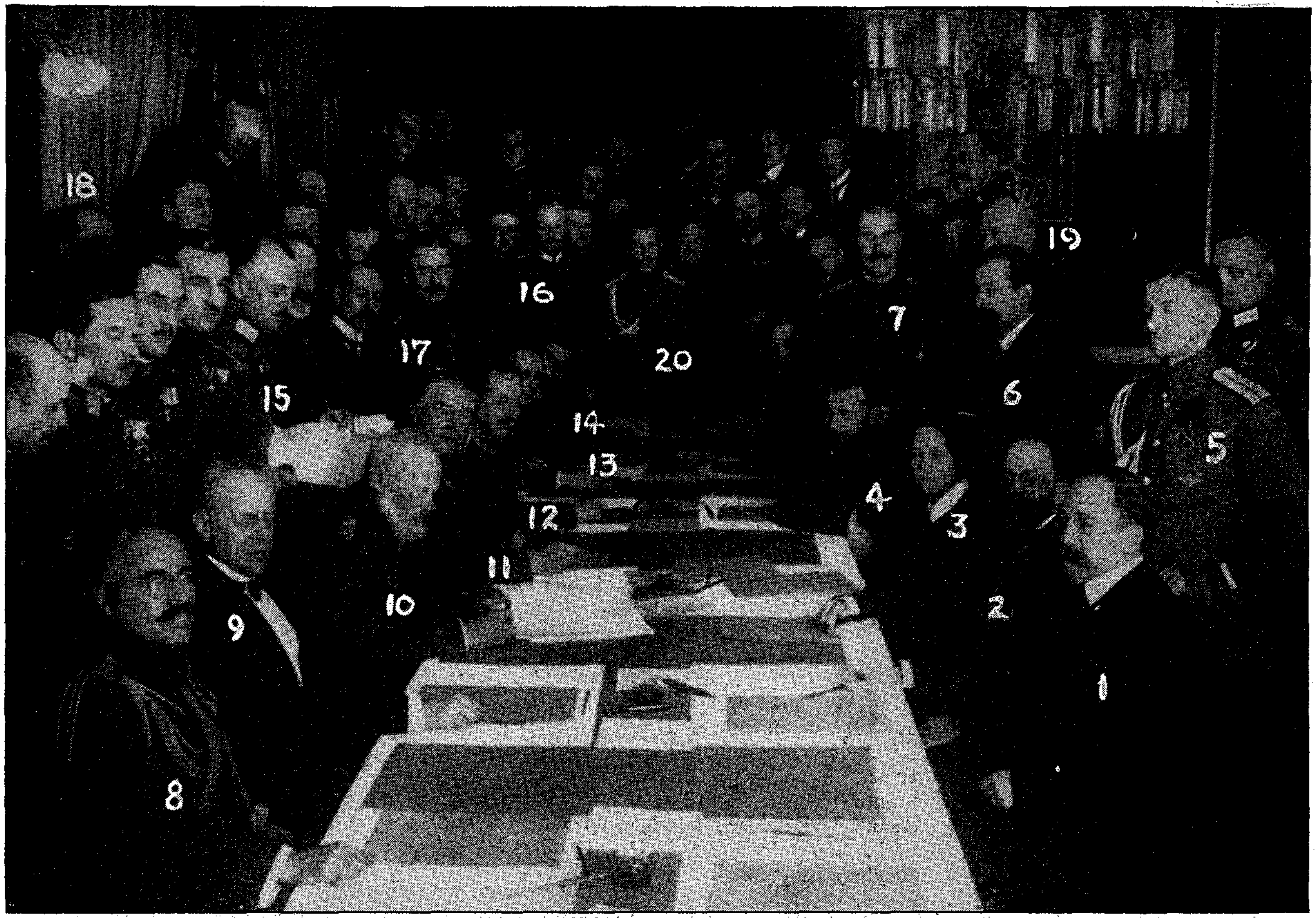
EDWARD DE VALERA,

Sinn Fein's leader, who says England and Ireland are "in a state of war," and "England's enemies must be Ireland's friends."

The Catholic Messenger (Davenport, Iowa) recalls that only a few years ago American citizens of Irish birth and descent were almost unanimous in their support of John E. Redmond and the Irish representatives in Parliament. But at the beginning of the war in 1914 a great many Irish men and women high in the ranks of Irish-American society, "induced by well-conceived propaganda," condemned the Irish Parliamentary party and maligned Mr. Redmond because he adopted a course that seemed the only one to be adopted by one living under the British Government. In a word, he was loyal to the Government when it became involved in war with Germany. *The Catholic Messenger* resented this position on the part of Irish officials, we are told, while other Irish-American papers either joined in the hue and cry against Mr. Redmond or adopted a position of silent neutrality, and we read:

"The result could be foreseen. Under the alleged influence of antipathy and hatred of England this warfare was carried on in this country until it brought about the ill-advised and disastrous riot of Easter week and the execution of Roger Casement and a number of other honest, enthusiastic, patriotic Irishmen, who in defiance of all sense invited vindictive punishment from England. The result was the strengthening of the Sinn-Feiners, profest rebels, following the *ignis fatuus* of independence for Ireland.

(*Continued on page 62*)



From "Der Welt Spiegel," illustrated supplement of the "Berliner Tageblatt."

SIGNING THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE AT BREST-LITOVSK.

1. Kameneff; 2. Joffe, president of the Russian delegation; 3. Mrs. A. A. Biacenko; 4. Admiral Altvater; 5. Staff Captain Lipsky; 6. Karachan, secretary of the Russian delegation; 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Fokke; 8. Zeki Pasha, plenipotentiary of Turkey; 9. Ambassador von Mérey; 10. Prince Leopold of Bavaria; 11. Gen. Hoffman, chief of staff; 12. Col. Gantschev, Bulgaria's plenipotentiary; 13. Capt. Horn; 14. Capt. Rey; 15. Major Brinkmann; 16. Major von Kameke; 17. Capt. von Rosenberg; 18. Major von Mirbach; 19. Dolive-Dobrovolsky; 20, not named.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN time of fuel shortage, wooden heads are in danger.—*Columbia State.*

IF you want to keep warm, keep thinking about the Kaiser.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"LLOYD GEORGE puts the onus on the Kaiser." But what he needs more is the kibosh.—*Boston Herald.*

ONE good way to eliminate non-essential business is to cease non-essential buying.—*Newark News.*

THE textile shortage does not seem to be affecting the supply of red tape.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

COAL being the food of industry, it isn't so strange that industry should have to confront a meatless day or two.—*Chicago Herald.*

IF the Kaiser doesn't make haste and lead with his divine right, the Allies may swing on him with their left.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEARLY everybody nowadays appears to be in favor of Government ownership of something if it belongs to somebody else.—*New York World.*

GERMANY, a Berlin paper says, will hold out to the bitter end. They know what kind of an end it's going to be, don't they?—*Toledo News-Bee.*

"ENGLAND is planning to standardize woman's dress," says a news dispatch. She might end the war she has on hand before starting a new one.—*Macon Telegraph.*

FIFTEEN Newark youths enlisted in the Navy to avenge the death of a chum lost on the *Jacob Jones.* The ratio ought to interest German mathematicians.—*New York Sun.*

REPORTS of unfavorable camp conditions fail to make as much impression as they would if the average soldier did not look so much happier and healthier than the average civilian.—*Washington Star.*

"ONLY a defeated Germany could accept the new terms," say the Kaiser's press. Perhaps it should be explained that in the consideration of terms this factor has not been overlooked.—*Newark News.*

A CYNIC commentator on the recent revelations of delay in war-preparation suggests that, as Mr. Wilson was reelected because he kept us out of war, his Administration is now making good.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN the Petrograd Bolsheviki refuse to fight Germany and then threaten Roumania with war, they must not expect the rest of the world to understand their mental processes or accept their theories as proof of exceptional virtue.—*New York World.*

A PROFIT is without honor unless it is decently small.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

WELL, anyway, our Secretary of War is one Baker who doesn't give short waits.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Government has requisitioned Niagara Falls. Getting ready for national prohibition?—*Dallas News.*

AND just as you say that you will not change your style of living a starving baby dies in France.—*Florida Grower.*

THERE is really only one nation that the United States should be afraid of in this war, and that is procrastination.—*St. Louis Star.*

IT is evident that when the Fuel Administration said relief is sixty days off, it was banking on an early spring.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GERMANY merely asks as a basis of peace that she may be permitted to keep all she won and get back all she lost.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BY stopping all eating for a week, food conservation might become as effective as this conservation of coal by the Fuel Administrator.—*New York World.*

IF the Government finds it can run the railroads as a unified system perhaps it will be encouraged to try the same methods in the War Department. —*Kansas City Star.*

THE Ordnance Bureau seems to take the position that if it had the Browning machine gun it would have the best machine gun in the world. —*Kansas City Times.*

ONE thing, tho, you can say for the Germans, when they make war they mean business. You don't hear of any Allied spies walking around Berlin under bond.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WHY not prevent the troops in France from shooting at the Germans? That would conserve ammunition and enable the Army to accumulate a large reserve supply.—*New York World.*

THOSE more or less excellent people who want an inconclusive peace are the exact mental replicas of the fellow who cut off the pup's tail an inch at a time in order to be humane.—*Chicago Daily News.*

INDIGNANTLY we demand to know if the Louisville *Courier-Journal* was looking toward Missouri when it said this: If you have a feeble-minded citizen in your community, put him in the proper institution and pay taxes cheerfully for his support. Don't dodge the issue by sending him to Washington.—*Kansas City Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

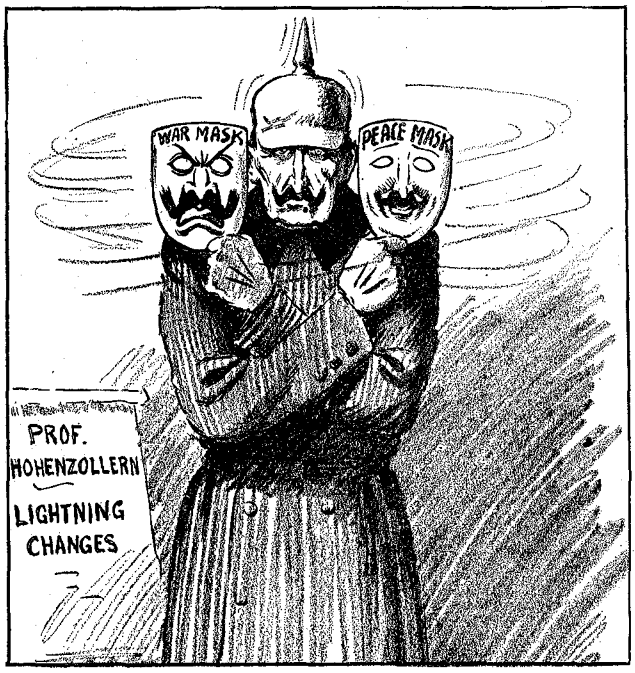
HOW TO SECURE PERMANENT PEACE

THE SPLENDID GUARANTY OF PEACE, the world disarmed, with all the nations a league of brothers, is what the President sees as a result of this war—"the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace, that partnership" which must be "a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments." This great idea has been eagerly seized by France, and in the columns of the Paris *Matin* we find Mr. Albert Thomas, one of her great statesmen, sketching in the details of the scheme. He writes:

"First, the Entente should become a veritable society of nations, signing treaties providing for obligatory arbitration. These treaties should be uniform and their principles enforced by the Entente nations, which, for the most part, are democracies.

"Secondly, there must be definite guaranties and reciprocal pledges of the renunciation of secret diplomacy and the institution of central parliamentary assemblages, giving the people the right to decide questions of war and peace.

"Thirdly, the democracy so often invoked by President Wilson and all the governments of the Entente must be a reality. The enemy must be made to realize what binding guaranty the Society of Nations will demand for the future."



FALSE FACES.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Perhaps the most eloquent indorsement of the League of Nations was made by Arthur James Balfour, Britain's Foreign Minister, in his speech at Edinburgh. As reported by *The Scotsman*, he said in part:

"This is no knight-errant business, in which men, doubtless of high ideals, set forth on some distant quest looking out for wrongs to remedy, for fair ladies to release, with all the other romantic objects of medieval chivalry. This is a hard, practical necessity, and it requires indeed imagination to grasp it. It requires something more than a merely parochial outlook to see our highest interests, but our highest moral and national interests, our noblest aspirations, are bound up with the fate of countries whose language we can not speak and with whose history, I dare say, a good many of us here are very imperfectly acquainted. Slowly, indeed, has the lesson been driven in, but it has been driven into the hearts and consciences of this people in a manner they will never forget, that we can not think merely within our own shores, of our own liberties, of our own developments, but that modern civilized nations are so interconnected, their common interests are so great, that unless they will exercise some coercion over their unruly or criminal members, the very fabric of civilization may be shattered."

How nearly the League of Nations is a question of practical politics Mr. Balfour refuses to say, but he indicates that it is bound to become one in the very near future:

"I am not going to discuss now whether the League of Nations has reached the stage of being a practical ideal. I myself admit the immense difficulties which lie in the way of that constructive statesmanship which will indeed make it a working, effective instrument, but while I recognize the difficulties I think it mean and cowardly to shrink from them, and I hope the civilized world will take that great problem seriously in hand and see it through. But if you are going to have a League of Nations to render international relations stable, and to secure itself, then you must have international relations themselves worthy of all the effort which this League of Nations will require, if it is to be effective."

Mr. Balfour then goes on to define these "worthy relations" between nations that will form the sure foundation for the coming "partnership of the peoples." He says:

"If we are to have a League of Nations to guard the stability of international relationships, then you must surely give them, to start with, an arrangement of territory which shall not too grossly violate equity and freedom. If a German peace be carried out, you would leave all over Europe what I believe physicians describe as infection-centers from which morbid effects follow; you would leave France with the great wrong of Alsace-Lorraine unredeemed; you would leave Poland still a maimed and dismembered community; you would leave the great work of Italian unification imperfectly accomplished; you would leave large portions of the East under an alien and most sterilizing rule—the often brutal rule of the Turk. Armenia will still be there—a helpless sacrifice; Greece will be handed over to those who already betrayed her, nothing will have been done for the great Slav populations of southeastern Europe. People who think this would be a not undesirable result are very few in this country, very few in any western state. Whether they be right or wrong, that is a state of things in which you will never get a League of Nations to work properly. You can not bring together the great and small Powers of the world and say: 'Now it is your business to see that boundaries are not violated, to see that intrigue in this or that country is not going to spread a new conflagration of international warfare,' unless beforehand you so arrange matters that the stability of the international system is a natural stability based upon morality, justice, and freedom—a democratic stability."

Mr. Balfour lays it down as an unescapable preliminary to the establishment of the League of Nations that an Allied victory must first be secured. He argues that if the war ends in a German peace or even the reestablishment of prewar conditions, then the foundations upon which a League of Nations could be built would be too insecure to be permanent.

"The task of your League of Nations would be beyond the capacity of mankind if you were to leave Europe as this war found it, and if the war ends in a German peace you will not leave it as the war found it, you will leave it far worse. You will leave it poorer, with every passion embittered, with wrong more or less triumphant, with no guaranty against the repetition of war, except mere weariness and the horror of those ills which the war has already brought upon us. Surely it ought not to be beyond the power of civilization to find some more solid foundation for the future felicity of mankind than a mere recollection of the horrors and abominations which war brings with it."

PAN-GERMAN POLICY OF RULE OR RUIN

THE AGGRESSIVE ANNEXATIONISTS who compose the Pan-German and Fatherland parties seem to recognize that Germany is inevitably beaten unless she can gain a decisive victory before the full weight of America can be thrown into the scale. They have risen in their might against the Reichstag majority, which favors a "peace by understanding," and have forced the Kaiser to bow to their will by committing him to an extreme annexationist policy. This new turn of events in Germany became apparent when the Crown Council met as a result of the failure to effect a separate peace with Russia, and all signs now point, as the Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts* sadly tells us, to a "military dictatorship." It continues:

> "These conferences are being held to decide whether much shall be annexed in veiled form or less in open form. Everything now indicates a military dictatorship."

How good a prophet *Vorwärts* proved can be seen from the resolutions passed by the Crown Council—dominated by the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff. They ran, as summarized by the Associated Press:

> "First, unrelenting insistence upon the dismemberment of Russia, including large and immediate annexation, leaving what remains of Russia powerless to resist future German aggression and annexation.
>
> "Secondly, the determination to cease the pretense of treating Austria as an equal, with the object of giving Germany the lion's share of the territorial advantages accruing from Russia's collapse.
>
> "Thirdly, making an early peace with the Ukraine for the purpose of attaching that province to Germany, establishing a powerful buffer between Austria and Russia, weakening Russia, and preventing the possibility of Austria's expansion in that direction.
>
> "Fourthly, preparation of a great offensive on the West front, aiming at both Calais and Paris and forcing the Entente to accept a German peace."

Of these decisions the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

> "Even now it is a question whether those who are ready for peace will overthrow the wall erected and continually strengthened by chauvinists. Meanwhile, nothing can so contribute to shake the wall of arms as this new public diplomacy."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, however, thoroughly approves, and would like an offensive against Russia as well:

> "The Central Powers now find themselves in a most enviable military and economic position. They, therefore, propose to give Russia neither time nor opportunity for further deceit. If a satisfactory arrangement is not made promptly we shall break off the *pourparlers* and throw responsibility for what follows entirely upon the Russians."

The dispatches tell us that if the resignations of Count von Hertling as Chancellor and Dr. von Kühlmann as Foreign Secretary are secured, the triumph of Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz and the Vaterland party will be complete. What their aims are can be seen from the Grand-Admiral's statement to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, which runs:

> "Germany's future is tied up with the coast of Flanders and the port of Antwerp. We have arrived at the most critical period of the war. England and America have begun a general peace offensive. If we would conserve our world-position we must not take a renunciatory peace because England now is ready to demand it. At this critical moment we place all our hope in Hindenburg and Ludendorff."

Some of the Allied editors welcome the advent of the jingoes to power, as they see in it a sign of the beginning of the end. They argue that Germany, knowing that peace is now impossible except upon our terms, is willing to trust the Pan-Germans in the hope that they can snatch a victory as a gambler's desperate last throw, and that in the event of their failure the war may blow up before the summer as the result of a huge political eruption within the German Empire. Certainly recent utterances of even that old fire-eater, von Tirpitz, lend color to this reasoning. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thus reports a speech of his at Essen:

> "Not only has England taken our colonies and Mesopotamia. . . . She has to-day abolished German competition in almost all parts of the earth and tarnished and trodden down the prestige and honor of Germany by an unprecedented system of calumny and lies. In the whole transatlantic world we are considered conquered and done for. . . . Imagine if we simultaneously had to bear the burden of taxation which must fall on every German, even the poor—for the greatest exaction from property would not be sufficient even remotely to meet it—and if, further, in spite of the fallen value of German money, we should have to buy from abroad the most necessary raw material and food-supplies, can any one in his heart of hearts really believe that under these circumstances—without an increase of power, without an indemnity, without securities—we could avoid Germany's ruin?"

Here we have von Tirpitz in pessimistic mood when he sees what is likely to happen to the Fatherland if defeated. But he and his Pan-German friends are determined to secure a victory by hook or by crook, and Germany's prospects in this event he views through the rosiest of spectacles. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports one of his speeches full of cheery optimism, "support the Pan-Germans" and "all will be well":

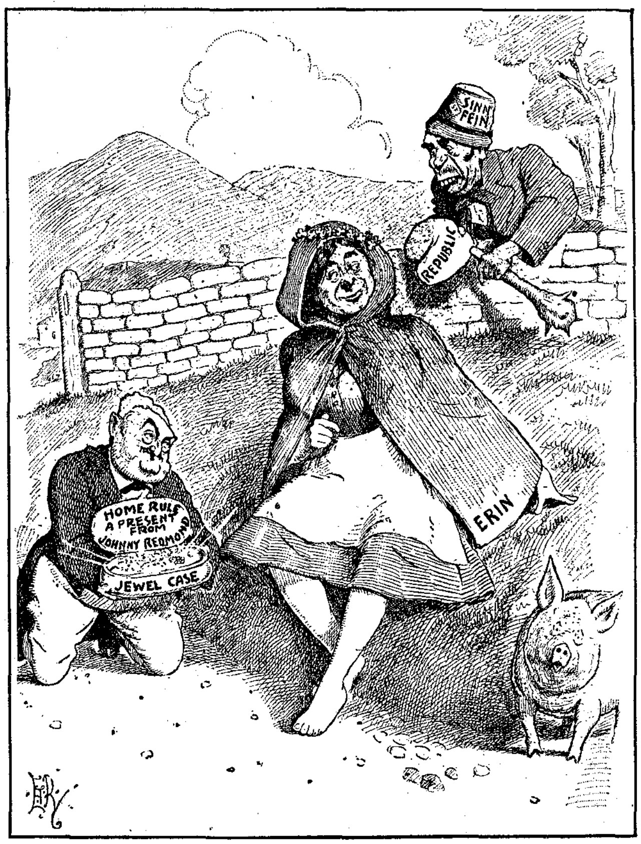
> "It will be decisive for the war's issue and Germany's future whether we or the English become Belgium's protecting Power. There lie our military security and our economic compensation, which alone can protect us from stunting our 70,000,000 population after the war's great sacrifices. We will allow the Flemings and the Walloons' their own manner of life, they can flourish economically again in connection with us, but we need military power there for the protection of our economic interests.
>
> "Germany fights for the European continent, whence it follows that Austria-Hungary, for the sake of her most essential interests, fights with us against England for our vital necessities, even as we have an interest in Austria-Hungary's being a strong Mediterranean Power and the leading protecting Power of the mouths of the Danube. Can we, therefore, compel England to recognize our position as protecting Power of Belgium? Certainly, only we must stand firm politically. The Army—and the Navy with its submarines—will effect it. We can not fix a date, but success will come at the right time—only we must hold out longer than the enemy."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMENITIES—As the war progresses the relations between the Magyars and their German-speaking partners in Austria become more and more strained. The *Ausgleich*—the agreement under which Hungary and Austria conduct their army, diplomatic, and other services in common—passed by a majority of only twenty-three in the Austrian parliament, while what the Hungarians think can be seen from this gentle editorial in the Budapest *Az Est:*

> "Our arch-foe, Old Austria, has now begun open and systematic warfare against us. In the air of Vienna, filled with the stench of decomposing Austria, fly, instead of birds, imprecations and calumnies. Every Czech vagabond, every Austrian ass, abuses Hungary. Now some Austrian owl has discovered that very few Hungarian soldiers have fallen in the war, but that very many have been taken prisoners. If this were so, we could rejoice, for the healthy and honorable Magyar blood is much more necessary for the world than Austrian, but the Hungarian losses have been disproportionately great, not only through the treachery of the Czechs, but also thanks to Austrian leadership. All this enforces the necessity of organizing an independent Hungarian army, led by Hungarian high officers, and not by our Austrian foes. Our people must be taught that we can no longer live in community with Austria, which would only lead to our defeat and ruin."

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE FOR IRELAND

AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR IRELAND will be lost, says the Tuam *Herald*, if Ireland persists in her attitude of "neutrality" to the cause of "human freedom for which America and her allies fight." This Nationalist paper tells its readers that Irish-Americans can not understand "Ireland's apathy," and that Sinn-Fein sentiments are held only by a minority party among Irish-Americans, a subject treated at some length on other pages of this issue. *The Herald*, the oldest paper in Connaught, goes on to say:


SINN FEIN
REPUBLIC
ERIN
HOME RULE A PRESENT FROM JOHNNY REDMOND
JEWEL CASE

BRITISH RIDICULE OF IRELAND'S DILEMMA.

"There's no accounting for taste."

—*Passing Show* (London).

> "Our exiled countrymen in the States are gladly going to the standard of the Stars and Stripes, going there in their thousands. While doing so they naturally are looking across the Atlantic and asking themselves and us what those of our infatuated countrymen who have adopted a negative and pro-German attitude, or at least an anti-Allied policy of neutrality, really mean by such strange conduct. When they in America are cheerfully giving their lives, if necessary, for the defense of imperiled Freedom in Europe, why, they naturally ask, are their brothers at home sulking in sullen and obstinate aloofness. It is not want of courage or want of knowledge of the issues at stake. It is an attitude that can not be appreciated or understood by our exiled brethren in America or by the American people. It is an attitude that on our part is fast alienating our best friends in the States and all the world over, for nowhere had Ireland's cause more stanch friends than in America. From alienation the path may go to antagonism."

The silent appeal of example must not go unheeded in Ireland, says *The Herald*, which argues:

> "The appeal of the Irish in America to their brethren in Ireland is one which should dissipate the sickening illusions which, like a mist, have obscured and are still obscuring the usually clear apprehension of our people and turned them into sycophantic sympathizers with the enemies of human freedom and their murderous methods. The men who counsel such an attitude of selfish and stupid aloofness in the supreme struggle for liberty are no friends of Ireland and are as much the enemies of all freedom as are the besotted and beslaved Bolsheviki who are fast bringing Russia once again under the servitude of its dismissed and degraded monarchy. Ireland's sons have a grand chance of putting themselves right before the world and, by siding with America, showing that they possess the real instincts of free men and liberty. Ireland stands to-day at the parting of the ways. She must take her choice and take the consequences. If, while her brothers in America are fighting in France for freedom and civilization, Ireland still obstinately persists in her present attitude of aloofness from participation in that supreme struggle for imperiled democracy, she will have turned against her and her rights every lover of freedom in the world. To-day in this awful war there can be no neutrality on our part. A man or a people who can think and act must be either for or against German militarism, which is the enemy of democracy. There is no alternative."

Turning to a discussion of Sinn Fein and its ideals, which the Tuam *Herald* holds responsible for "Irish apathy," it states, with some vigor, that the notion of an Irish republic is not a question of practical politics:

> "The idea of an Irish republic, which all armed Europe and America, except Germany for its own interests, would resist and prevent, is more than fatuous folly—it is criminal recklessness. To establish a republic in Ireland, even if England stood aside, and even if none of her allies interfered, even if Germany backed it up as it might to a point but only so far as it created trouble for England and weakened her and her allies in their defense of imperiled European democracy in this war, would be impossible and impracticable. It would be contrary to all national movements, for certainly it would have against it the determined resistance of all Ulster and of the other Irish Unionists and also of all responsible Nationalists. Every man with a stake in the country would oppose its imposition. So that tested by popular votes the idea of a Republic would not be found acceptable on any plebiscite. It could not have even a respectable minority to favor the chimera. Consequently to attempt to set up a republic against the majority of the Irish people would mean bloody civil war. . . . . . .
>
> "The sooner this fantastic idea of the unattainable and undesirable is dropt the better for all purposes. So far this sort of thing is only playing the Unionist game by showing the impracticability of the Irish mind, its childishness, its readiness to throw away solid opportunities of getting autonomy and instead vainly looking for the shadow of an independence which no power will help us to gain and which even the vast preponderating majority of the Irish people themselves would strongly object to and strenuously oppose."

On the other hand, it is noted the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British War Cabinet to lead the Ulster "Die Hards" is almost as great a "menace to Ireland" as Sinn Fein.

A TURK BENEDICTION FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI—Turkey as an empire views the establishment of revolutionary Russia very much askance; but as a belligerent she hopes for peace from it. The Constantinople *Tasviri Efkyar* writes:

> "The desire of the Socialists with Lenine at their head to bring peace to their country will, it may be hoped, not only be a blessing for Russia itself, but, through the contagion of its influence elsewhere, a blessing to the whole world.
>
> "The Russia of Czardom paid a fearful penalty in the marshes of Masuria for the rash invasion of East Prussia. Then she lost Poland, and with the disaster which overtook Roumania she saw that she was powerless to accomplish anything of permanent value in this war. Even so she hesitated in turning from war to peace. This was because of English influence in Russia. But the tide of longing for rest from fighting, the need of peace became overwhelmingly strong, and with this the hope of general peace overcame all obstacles, and the New Russia emerged, a Russia of the Socialists.
>
> "Still the strange conditions seen in the New Russia leave room for doubt concerning the future. For a stable policy a strong government is necessary. It is necessary in order to persist in war; it is necessary in order to the establishment of an enduring peace. The Socialist Government that overthrew Kerensky appears more hungry for peace and ready to make peace and is working toward that end.
>
> "The new administration must take a clear stand for peace. It must free itself from all foreign intrigue, accept terms offered, and then a general peace may automatically result, a separate peace first. Then Roumania will fall into line; Servia, large or small, will live. Italy is in distress. France, materially and morally, is ruined."

POLISH FREEDOM VITAL TO PEACE

A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE has taken place in the opinion of the Poles in America since the war began. When, early in 1915, THE LITERARY DIGEST ascertained the views of the Polish press in this country by means of a poll, there was revealed a distinct distrust of the Allies, and about 25 per cent. of the Polish papers here were frankly pro-German. To-day all this is changed. Not one single paper now supports the German cause, and the President's and Mr. Lloyd George's declarations in favor of a free and independent Poland have changed the rather lukewarm neutrality of the Poles into an enthusiastic support of the cause of America and her allies. Two events have contributed in no small measure to bring this about, say the Polish papers, one the Russian revolution, which has removed all further danger of Russian imperialism, and the other the treatment meted out by the Germans to conquered Poland. The editor of the Toledo *Ameryka-Echo* suggests that such is the feeling in Poland that were the Allies to be a little more specific a million and a half Poles in Poland would rally actively to their cause. All agree, however, that Polish freedom means first German defeat. The editor of the Chicago *Dziennik Chicagowski* makes this clear when he writes:

> "With the progress of the war every true Pole has long ago come to the conclusion that a victory of the Central Powers would be synonymous with '*Finis Poloniæ.*' Recent events in Russia totally eliminate that country, at least for the present, from among the representatives who will determine the future state of Poland. Our hope as to the future of Poland rests wholly upon a victory of the Allies, in whose cause we believe with our utmost strength. Inasmuch as the deciding voice in determining the future of nations will be held, undoubtedly, by the United States and its great President, the hope grows within us every day that in accordance with the words of Mr. Wilson, a Poland—united, free, and independent within its former boundaries—will be one of the main conditions of peace. The United States through its President will aid Poland as formerly Poland through her heroes aided the United States in securing its independence."

Just what the Poles mean by a Poland "united and independent" is explained by the Milwaukee *Kuryer Polski*, which is bitterly hostile to the Germans:

> "Prince Lichnowsky, who was the Kaiser's Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, recently published an article on the Polish question, which, he says, 'actually constitutes for us Prussians a vital question both in war and peace. . . . With it stands or falls the position of Prussia and the Empire as a great Power.'
>
> "This means that if Prussia retains her Polish provinces she will remain a great Power, at the expense of Poland; if Polish provinces should be taken from Prussia and returned to Poland, then Prussia and the German Empire will cease to be a great Power.
>
> "President Wilson said on January 22, 1916, that 'statesmen everywhere agree that Poland should be united, made independent and autonomous.' The word 'united' means that the territory of which Poland was deprived through the partitions should be returned to Poland. This would include 'Russian' Poland, Galicia, which is under Austria, and the Polish territory annexed by Prussia, whereby Prussia's power was almost doubled and Prussia became a great Power, to wit: Upper Silesia, Posen, West Prussia, and East Prussia.
>
> "Prussia will never restore this Polish territory to Poland, unless compelled to do so. Compulsion implies defeat in war. The Polish question can, therefore, be correctly and satisfactorily solved only by the defeat of the Central Powers. The Polish nation understands the problem quite well, and, always having had a friendly feeling for France, England, Italy, and the United States, now still more sympathizes with the Entente Powers. Poland unfortunately is not in position to support the Allies actively.
>
> "Restoration of Poland to her former grandeur and power would curtail Prussia's might, restore the equilibrium in Central Europe, and secure a sure basis for a lasting peace."

All the Polish editors are convinced that the restoration of Poland is the only way to prevent German expansion to the east, secure a buffer state between the Teutons and the Russians, and thus reestablish the European equilibrium. The *Kuryer Bostonski* says:

> "The Polish question is an international one of vital importance, as upon its solution hangs the equilibrium of Europe, which was destroyed at the partition of Poland. . . . . . .
>
> "The collapse of Russia as a military factor in the war has had, in some respects, good effects upon the Polish question. Before that happened the Allies persisted in treating the Polish question as a matter of Russia's internal policy, and they continued to do so even after the revolution. Now, as Russia is paralyzed for years to come, the world is confronted with the dangerous possibility of German expansion to the east.
>
> "Because, and as a result of the Russian collapse, it must be more obvious to the Allies than ever before that there must be a Poland, not only independent, but united and strong enough to be able to oppose the German menace."

Germany must be crusht, only then can Poland be free, is the general verdict of the Polish press, but the Allies are urged to make even clearer their determination to right the Polish wrong, in order to consolidate Polish opinion in the parts now under the German heel. The Toledo *Ameryka-Echo*, "the largest Polish paper in the world," writes:

> "The Allies should at once declare formally that Poland must be reestablished as a nation and represented at the Peace Congress as a political entity.
>
> "Such a declaration would unite all Poles in support of the Allies. Altho Poles now living in the Allied countries are not able to render material support in this war, such a declaration would have a great effect on all the people in Poland, as they would refuse to support Germany.
>
> "This would mean that Poland could withdraw about 1,500,000 men who otherwise may support Germany. Such a force of men would inevitably be a deciding factor on the outcome of the present conflict.
>
> "As long as there is no definite declaration by the Allies relative to the Polish problem, the Poles will continue to be divided into two factions, one faction favoring the Allies and the other pretending to favor the Germans."

We may note in passing that the Germans themselves are under no illusions as to how the Poles really regard them. Writing in opposition to the proposed establishment of a new Kingdom of Poland with the Emperor Karl of Austria as king, the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* says:

> "According to everything reported concerning the opinions and feelings in the new 'Kingdom of Poland,' it must be assumed that Polish embassies at Bern, The Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm would very soon be espionage offices for the enemies of the Central Empires."

The impossibility of the Poles hoping for anything from a German victory is brought out by the Cleveland *Wiadomosci Codzienne:*

> "It is absurd to expect the salvation of Poland from a German victory. First, such a victory would make the appetite of Pan-Germans only more insatiable; and, secondly, such a victory is absolutely out of the question. Germany was able to beat Russia and did it; but she is not able to win with a higher type of political organisms, and she will not win from them. Imperial Germany will lose the war, much to the advantage of the German people, for a popular revolution will follow in Germany the defeat of the Kaiser, as it did in Russia the defeat of the Czar."

Free Poland, the organ of the Polish National Council of America, issued at Washington, tells us something of Polish war-opinion as distinct from the views on the specific Polish question. It says:

> "While the indorsement of Polish national hopes in the President's message, and the speech of Premier Lloyd George on Saturday, January 5, have centered the attention of the Poles on these particular portions of the two addresses, it is not to be thought their interest or their indorsements are limited to the sections of those messages which referred particularly to Poland. The Polish agreement and support of the program laid down by the President are complete. They do not seek to abate one iota of the peace terms which he has declared are necessary."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MILLIONS LOST IN WASTE WOOD

THIRTY-SIX MILLION CORDS OF WASTE are turned out annually by 48,000 sawmills in the United States. About half of this can be used as fuel in the mills themselves; the rest they have to pay to get rid of. What can be made of this eighteen million cords we are told by Frank J. Hallaner, of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., in an article on "Forest Products," contributed to *The Southern Lumberman* (Nashville, Tenn., December 22). Scientific research, says Mr. Hallaner, in so far as it can develop the utilization of this waste, is extending our forest resources and providing for industrial development without jeopardizing future supplies. The chief difficulty in utilizing sawdust and shavings is their bulk and low value. The fiber has been destroyed to such an extent in sawdust that it is unsuitable for pulp, and it can not well be used for destructive distillation. He goes on, in substance:

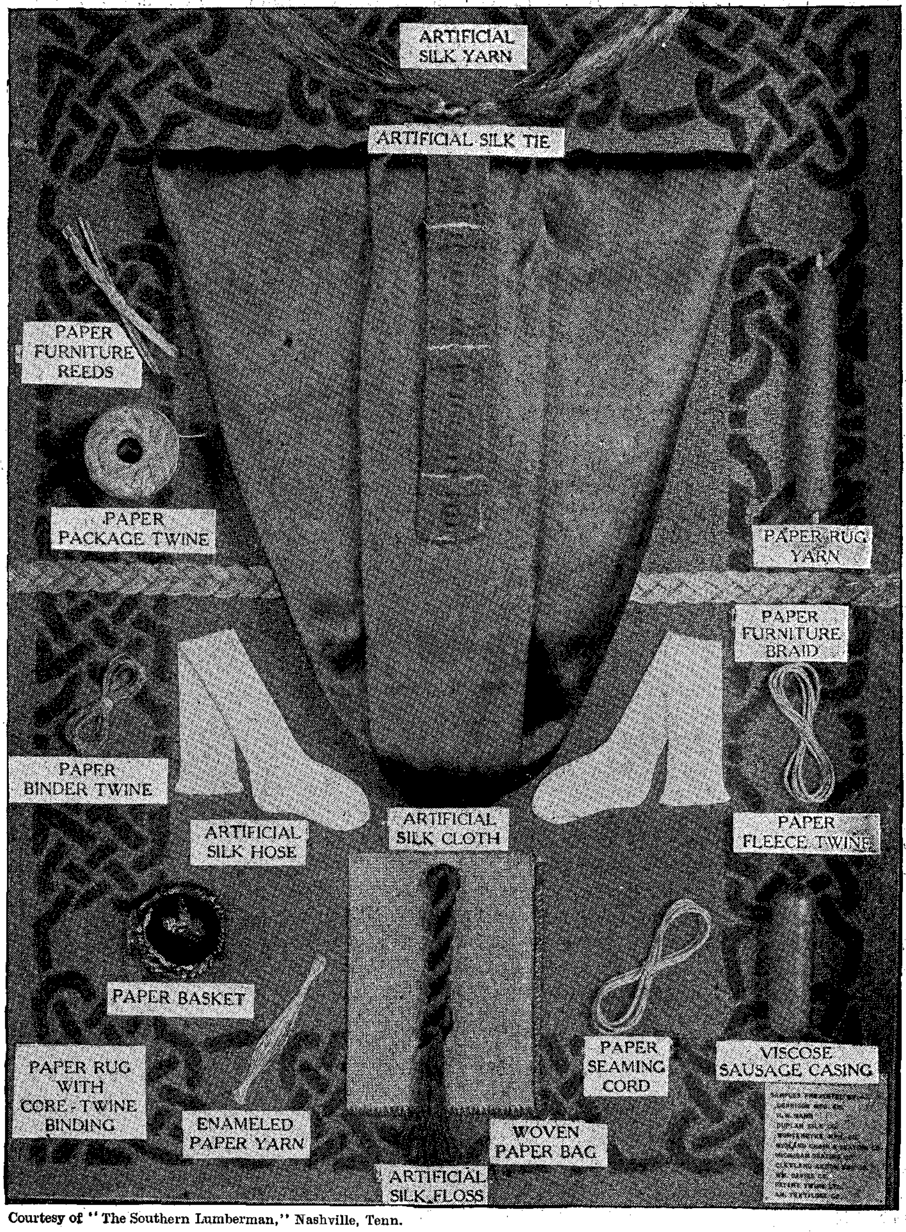
"One of the most promising fields for the utilization of sawdust lies in the manufacture of ethyl (grain) alcohol. This process is particularly attractive, because it will use almost any kind of wood waste. From experiments at the Forest Products Laboratory, and consequent improvement in the process, it appears that 95 per cent. alcohol can be produced at a cost of about 15 cents per gallon. Two large plants are now operating in the South.

"To produce the total 1914 output (77,000,000 tax gallons) would require only 2,000,000 cords of waste; and the annual production of Southern pine sawmill waste alone is about twelve and one-half million cords.

"The larger waste at the mill could be reduced to sawdust and used in the ethyl-alcohol process, but there are other uses to which such material can be put, along with the small, inferior timber left in the woods as waste. In a general way it may be said that the softwood waste of this nature is suitable for pulp and the hardwood waste for destructive distillation. Only 8 per cent. of pulp wood is now mill waste, and this percentage can doubtless be considerably increased. It is possible that by installing barking and chipping machines a sawmill could chip waste according to pulp-mill specifications. These chips could be shipped in bulk for short hauls, or dried and baled for long hauls.

"Wood waste is being used in a variety of other industries as a source of tannin, dyestuff, turpentine, and resin. There is a wide field being opened up by the application of chemical research to forest products.

"The early practise of leaching wood ashes as a part of the home soap-making has disappeared, but it is now being revived as a source of potash to offset the shortage of fertilizer due to the war.



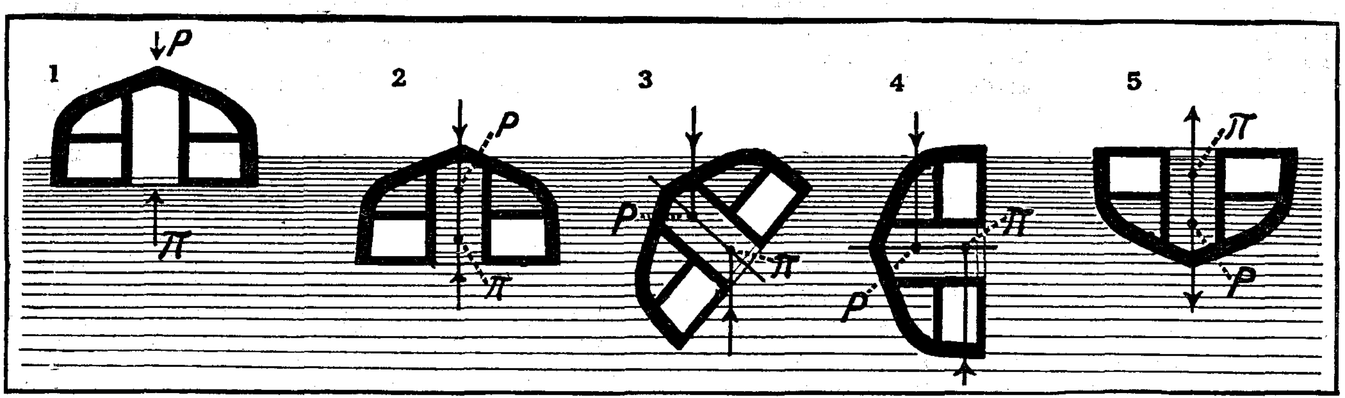
Courtesy of "The Southern Lumberman," Nashville, Tenn.

A FEW USEFUL THINGS MADE FROM WASTE WOOD.

"In the Red River Valley of Texas the Indians long ago used Osage orange for dyeing, but it has never gained commercial recognition as a dyewood. Within the last few years, however, the Forest Products Laboratory has succeeded in getting it into the market as a substitute for fustic, which we import from Jamaica and Tehuantepec, and over a million dollars' worth of this dye is now being made by our American manufacturers, and this from mill waste.

"The needles or leaves of the coniferous trees are found to have little ducts running through them filled with oil. This oil from a number of species has a very attractive odor and is used in greases and shoe blackings. In Europe the finer needle oils are used as perfumes in soaps. Some are used as inhalations for lung diseases, and as additions to baths and ointments in rheumatic afflictions.

"A chemical analysis is being made of all our native woods. While making the analysis of Western larch, it was noticed that there was an unusually high percentage of water-soluble material. This was found to be galactin. Now, if this material



HOW A BOAT LAUNCHED UPSIDE DOWN TURNS ITSELF OVER.

Successive stages in the overturn of a concrete boat launched upside down. (π is the hydrostatic thrust; *P*, weight of the boat).

can be converted into a fermentable sugar, which seems probable, Western larch would have a considerable advantage over other woods as a raw material for grain alcohol.

"The extraction of resin from fat wood has not been particularly successful because of the excessive loss of solvent, and because the resin is only medium grade. The wood is chipped before it is extracted, and these chips after extraction were practically a waste. Experiments at the laboratory have shown that if the chips are made of proper size they can first be put through the extraction process as before and then converted into pulp.

"Converting the cellulose into a gelatinous material known as viscose opens up still another field of research for the utilization of wood waste, and adds a new line of products running all the way from sausage casings to tapestry. Many of the silk socks, neckties, and fancy braids now on the market contain silk made from wood. Probably in time to come the whims of the silk worm will have little control over the silk market conditions.

"The kraft paper situation has been one of the most interesting commercially as well as experimentally, and especially concerns the South. Kraft differs from other papers in that it is stronger, due to less severe action of the chemicals. It is brown, like what we usually think of as wrapping paper. Large quantities of it are used for that purpose, and it is particularly suitable for large envelops. It is used for book covers, for imitation leather, and for cardboard suitcases, etc. Gummed strips are used in place of string for tying packages. Cut into strips, either with one side gummed and spread with a fine lint or used plain, it is run into a spinning machine and twisted into threads. This thread is then woven into such products as onion and coffee bags, matting suitcases and bags, wall covering similar to burlap, furniture resembling reed, coarse mattings, etc. For many years an attempt has been made to produce a paper twine that could replace the binder twines now made from imported fibers. The question became more active again with the recent shortage of these other fibers on account of conditions to the south of us. A successful paper substitute would provide for the utilization of a large amount of wood waste, and at the same time would build up a home industry independent of foreign raw materials. Experimental kraft made at the Forest Products Laboratory, using long-leaf pine mill waste, compares favorably with the best krafts on the market.

"We have been as wasteful of wood as we have been of our food. Some of this waste can be avoided by improved methods of manufacture, some of it by manufacture just as left-overs are now being made over in the kitchen, and more can be converted into products of an entirely different nature. There are instances where these things are already being done. It is a field with wonderful opportunities for the application of scientific methods, and investigations by the Forest Products Laboratory are intended to aid such development."

HOW THE CONCRETE SHIP TURNS OVER—The launching of a concrete vessel bottom upward was described recently in these pages. The exact mechanics of the operation are made clear by H. Volta in *La Nature* (Paris, December 8). He gives a diagram, which we reproduce herewith, showing its successive stages plainly. We translate his explanation as follows:

"Position 1 is that occupied by the boat immediately after it takes the water. Its buoyancy is positive and rather large. Then valves are opened in the hull in such fashion as to diminish the buoyancy nearly to the zero point (position 2). In these conditions, the equilibrium is unstable and the overturn takes place (positions 3, 4, and 5) under the action of two forces, one of which is the downward pull of the vessel's weight and the other the upward thrust of the water's hydrostatic push. The 'couple,' consisting of these two forces, is feeble at first, but reaches a maximum in position 4 and finally vanishes again (position 5). It is then sufficient to pump the water out of the compartments to give the vessel its normal buoyancy."

TO KEEP THE HOME-FIRES BURNING

A PROPOSITION TO SAVE COAL by keeping down the furnace fires and using wood in fireplaces for extra heat is elaborated by Rawson W. Haddon, in *American Forestry* (Washington). This may seem to some critical readers to parallel Marie Antoinette's suggestion that her subjects who were starving for lack of bread might live on cake; but Mr. Haddon is apparently neither flippant nor ignorant. He is concerned, not with the state of the householder's pocket, but with decreasing current coal-consumption. He beguiles the householder, however, by reminding him that one of our present duties is to "keep the home-fires burning," and that the pleasantest kind of home-fire, by consent of all lands and all ages, is that furnished by wood burning in an open fireplace. After referring to the saving of coal by the elimination of huge electric signs, he goes on to say:

"From this extreme case the duty of economy is distributed among other consumers and rests with equal importance upon the householder, in the use of whose supply of fuel it is also of the greatest importance that strictest economy and judgment be exercised.

"At this point the forest is again called upon to do a part in carrying out the plans of the Government, and one of the natural suggestions has been that fewer coal-fires be used and that more attention be given to the heating of rooms by means of wood-fires in open fireplaces. It is proposed that only a minimum temperature be maintained throughout the house and that extra heat—in living-rooms, for instance, as bedrooms seldom, if ever, need any large amount of heat—be obtained by the use of open fireplaces. Here, however, we must immediately realize the wastefulness of open coal-fires and turn to wood for a satisfactory and economical fuel.

"Quite outside of what may, with only a small amount of good-natured exaggeration, be called the 'aspect of military necessity' in this suggestion, fireplace heating has another and equally important point of view.

"This is concerned with the fireplace and the sparkling, crackling warmth of the open fire as one of the most important elements of the decoration of our homes. . . . . .

"In building a fireplace there are many types to choose from. There are the large and elaborate sorts, for instance, which were the product of calm and spacious days when magnificence in living was one of the arts of life, and which can be reproduced to advantage in very large and formal houses of the present time. Then, too, there are the simpler and more intimate and homelike products of our own Colonial days, which were built, originally, during a period when the home fireside was the final goal of existence and when all social and national considerations revolved around it as a central point. Indeed, in all modern periods of history the fireplace has been developed as important an architectural feature as it has been a rallying-point of social and family life."

A NEW COTTON PEST

TEXAS IS FACING AN ENEMY more dangerous than any that has threatened since the battle of San Jacinto. The pink cotton boll-worm, long a pest in Egypt, and brought from that land to South America and Mexico not long ago, has made its appearance in the Lone Star State, and the fight is on, backed on the human side by a half-million dollar Federal appropriation. This worm came to Mexico in 1911 and to Brazil in 1913. It has now overrun the whole of our Southern neighbor, where it is destroying 50 to 75 per cent. of the crop. Just by what route it entered Texas, despite the vigilance of the Department of Agriculture, is not certain; but it is here, and that is the main point. The establishment of a cotton-free zone along the Mexican border and the temporary abandonment of cotton as a crop near all the infected regions will rid us of the worm, if we are to believe Upshur Vincent, who writes on the subject in the Houston *Post*. Says Mr. Vincent:

HE DISCOVERED COTTON'S LATEST FOE.

Juan Schiller, the Texas college student who found the first pink boll-worm in the United States last September.

"The pink boll-worm has been in Mexico nearly seven years, having been imported there in some Egyptian cottonseed in 1911. Two shipments of this cottonseed were planted on 750 acres of land and the profits were so great that the demand for seed exceeded the supply, and the seed was distributed generously over the entire Mexican area growing cotton. Every lot of seed contained the eggs of the pink boll-worm, and by another year the entire Republic was covered with the pest to within 150 miles of the Rio Grande.

"There is no evidence that any of the seed of the first shipment found its way to Texas; but there is no evidence that it did not. And the presence of the pink pest in such quantities around the shores of Galveston Bay leads one to believe that the ship which brought this seed had some mishap and sent ashore a part of her cargo. In no other way can the presence of the pest on more than 3,000 acres of Galveston and Harris County land be explained.

"One year after Mexico was infected, Brazil thought to improve the staple of her cotton. The great South-American Republic through governmental agencies imported large shipments of Egyptian seed in 1912 and again in 1913. By 1915 the pink pest was common in every cotton-field of that country. The staple of Brazilian cotton had been lengthened, but the life of the Brazilian cotton-industry had been shortened by many a year.

"It required just three years for Brazil to learn what her authorities had done to the cotton-growers. The United States Government *Journal of Agricultural Research* of June 4, 1917, says: 'This accidental introduction of the pink boll-worm can never be remedied and will effect a perpetual diminution of the resources of Brazil. By the application of the present scientific knowledge of the insect and of the crop, cultural methods can probably be evolved and effective parasites possibly may be introduced which together will make cotton remain a profitable crop in Brazil, but the pink boll-worm will continue to cause a very material reduction in the profits in spite of any measure which may be taken against it.'"

The legislature of Texas, acting on the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture and Congressman Buchanan, promptly passed a law for the control of the pest. Congress has appropriated $500,000 asked of it by Secretary Houston, and this fund, together with the State appropriation, is being used to good advantage. To quote further:

"There are now four defined areas infected by the pink boll-worm in this State. These are located at Hearne in Robertson County, Beaumont in Jefferson County, Anahuac in Chambers County, Dickinson in Galveston County, and Webster in Harris County.

"The Hearne infection was the first found in Texas. The pest was discovered in a small field there by a student of the Agricultural and Mechanical College who was acting with State and Federal authorities. Announcement of the find was made in news dispatches dated September 10 and created intense excitement over the State among those who were informed of the real danger brought by the insect to the cotton-growers of Texas. . . . . .

"The public is interested in knowing just the manner in which State and Federal authorities are going about the task of clearing thousands of acres of land of an insect which in the first stage is an egg so small as not to be noticed; in its second stage is a worm about half an inch long, and in its last stage is a moth not more than three-fourths of an inch long. It would appear to be some task to rid a heavily infected field of such an insect—and the authorities are finding it no easy job. In the first place, there have been brought to Texas all the men available for this work from all parts of the country. More than thirty experienced agents of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture are now engaged in this work in this State.

"Under these men are working negro laborers. A large gang of these is at work at Beaumont. Another body is employed in the neighborhood of Webster. Later still another body will be placed at a spot midway between these places, as it is recognized that the infection must be general in all that territory. First the cotton-stalks in the entire field are cut. This is now done by a machine which covers some twenty-two acres each day. Then a rake goes over the field and places the stalks in rough piles. Then come the hand-workers and gather each little boll and piece of cotton and all other vegetation and put it on the pile. The whole is then burned, leaving a field cleared utterly of all vegetable and animal life.

"The only difficulty which has confronted the workers to this time is the securing of ample camping supplies. There is no scarcity of inspectors or of laborers and the work is proceeding rapidly."

According to a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture cited by Mr. Vincent, the moth which is the parent of the pink boll-worm is fragile and can fly no great distance. It is chiefly in the seed that it is transported, and the eggs can exist there for months. The worm damages cotton in many ways. In the field bolls fall to the ground and 50 per cent. of the crop may be lost in this way. The grade of the cotton is also damaged and the insect stains what cotton is produced. Furthermore, the production of oil is diminished. In addition the insect makes the cottonseed unfit for planting and it germinates poorly. To resume our quotation:

"With all this damage there is little wonder that the pink boll-worm is considered the most damaging of all cotton pests, and that the discovery of it in Texas is causing no end of worry to every man to whom cotton means a living throughout the entire country. . . . . . .

"Texas is facing an enemy more dangerous than any that has threatened since the day of the battle of San Jacinto. And it is largely within the province of the farmers of Texas to say whether that foe shall be victorious. If the Federal and State authorities shall be forced to wage their fight without the cooperation of the farmer, the battle will be a hard one, a long one, and—perhaps—a losing one. If the farmers of Texas, and particularly of the regions infected, shall give their whole-souled cooperation to the work it will be a comparatively easy matter to keep the pink boll-worm within bounds and eventually to rid the country of his presence.

"It is for the Texas farmer to say which it shall be. If he persists in planting cotton in or near the infected regions, he may expect the pink pest to continue to thrive. If he will act sensibly and patriotically and devote himself to feed and food crops for three years, there is every reason to believe the pink boll-worm will have disappeared from Texas. It is up to the farmer—and surely he is the man most interested in the answer to the question."

OUR DOCTORS OUTLAWS IN ENGLAND

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS are no physicians at all, it would appear, as soon as their feet touch the sacred soil of Britain. No matter how wide their experience or how great their fame in international medical circles, in English law they are simply laymen—"unregistered practitioners." This, we are told by *The Hospital* (London, December 8), is because there is no "registration reciprocity" between Britain and the United States. Apparently there can never be anything of the sort, since each of our own States settles for itself the conditions on which physicians shall be admitted to practise. It will take time to change the British law, and meanwhile our medical men are practising in England on sufferance, so far as a strict interpretation of the law is concerned. They will all be in France soon, and what their status may be in that country nobody knows or cares; for "amid arms the laws keep silence." Says *The Hospital:*

"Medical legislation throughout the whole of the Empire may create delicate questions for adjustment and reciprocity. The force of this last-mentioned consideration has illustration at the present moment. For reasons which are obvious, Western Europe, including our own country, is looking with interest and expectation to the arrival from the United States of fully equipped armies ready to take a share in the struggle for victory over the common enemy.

"As is well known, a medical contingent, a sort of advance-guard of the combatant forces, arrived in this country early in the summer. The arrangement was intended to serve a double purpose. First, by taking over work in military hospitals the American doctors were able to set free a certain number of our own men for civil practise; while, in the second place, the doctors gained the opportunity of experience in the special forms of medical and surgical work which the war has created. With the arrangement and its purposes there was general sympathy, and to their American colleagues the profession have extended a sincere and unrestrained welcome.

"Yet, strange as it may seem, it is none the less true that in a strictly legal sense these gentlemen were destitute of the technical status necessary to hold medical appointments in this country. For such appointments the name of the holder must be on the Medical Register. But the names of American graduates can not be entered on this Register because between this country and the United States there is no registration reciprocity. The Medical Council has a certain power to register persons holding a foreign qualification, but this only extends to countries which exercise a similar custom in regard to British registered practitioners. Now there is no Federal legislation in the United States authorizing reciprocity with this country, and hence neither the General Medical Council nor even the King in Council has the power to admit American medical practitioners to the British Register. The status of those who are working here is strictly that of unregistered practitioners, and it can not be altered except by legislation, and legislation on such a subject, clearly can not be arranged before the termination of the war. In time it will come, without doubt, for the principle of accepting for the British Register diplomas obtained outside the United Kingdom has been widely recognized, as is shown by the inclusion in the official list of something like a thousand practitioners who have acquired their qualifications not in this country but at colonial or foreign medical schools. But, not unnaturally the law requires a *quid pro quo* in the shape of reciprocity, and as this does not exist between Britain and America our transatlantic colleagues can not be included. When peace comes again this position must be reviewed, and we hope a prompt proposal will come from this side. There are, we know, certain difficulties, but it is high time these were overcome. Formalities and technicalities are apt to have an irritating quality, and there are abundant reasons why, so far as possible, we should get rid of them."

SCIENCE IN FICTION

A "KINDLY, HELPFUL LETTER, accompanied by a list of scientific primers," should be sent to each magazine-story writer who attempts to make use of scientific allusions. This suggestion is offered editorially by *The Scientific American* (New York December 22), which complains that altho the scientific shortcomings of story-writers have often been publicly subjected to ridicule, they have not yet been mended. New methods, he concludes, are needed; and the situation is humbly submitted for the consideration of "somebody overburdened with dollars," who presumably might be impelled to establish an institution to deal with it, perhaps in the manner suggested above. Says the editor:

"A literary magazine of large circulation and pretensions latterly published a story by a female writer who appears to be excessively addicted to the habit of keeping commonplace-books. . . . . . .

"We deduce that a bygone volume of our author's collection contains a note about the *Pithecanthropus erectus*, something like this: 'Apelike ancestor of man; missing link; useful for antitheses—"from the *P.e.* to Homer (or Shakespeare)," etc.' All well and good. Elsewhere, we assume, there is a note on the *Diplodocus:* 'Huge extinct animal; dinosaur; skeleton in museum very striking, etc.' Correct once more.

"Unfortunately for the unwary author there is a pesky hobgoblin whose one business in life is to mix up associated ideas in people's minds. There are several examples of his handiwork in the story under discussion. We are tempted to loiter over our author's description of New York as the place 'where so many great forces of a great country coagulate,' but withstand the temptation in order to arrive seasonably at something more startling. Here it is:

"'At Sixth Avenue, where the great skeleton of the elevated stalks mid-street, like a prehistoric *Pithecanthropus erectus*.' . . .

"Alas, poor Yorick! His stature probably differed little from that of the Pithecanthropus (5 feet 8 inches, according to the best information available), but no elevated railway was ever likened to his remains. Perhaps it might have been if *Hamlet* had been gifted with the defunct gentleman's 'infinite jest,' or had been a contributor to highest-quality magazines.

"All this is prefatory to a suggestion. Reams and reams of paper have been covered with tirades against authors who take liberties with scientific facts, but the evil has not abated in the least. The writers of the tirades derive a certain malicious pleasure from giving vent to their feelings, and their readers are momentarily diverted; but authors of fiction remain impervious to instruction, and editors continue to play golf while the office-boy edits.

"The futility of the methods heretofore adopted in dealing with this problem is strikingly illustrated in the case of the much-misplaced moon. Misdemeanors with respect to that luminary are of daily occurrence, not only among authors, but also among painters; and the contumacy of the offenders is almost beyond belief. Particular blunders in this category have been cited so many times that one might suppose them to have become as familiar to the average educated man as the multiplication-table. Yet the literary and pictorial moon still displays its crescent in the east and its full orb in the west in the early hours of evening, turns its horns the wrong way, and otherwise defies the laws of nature.

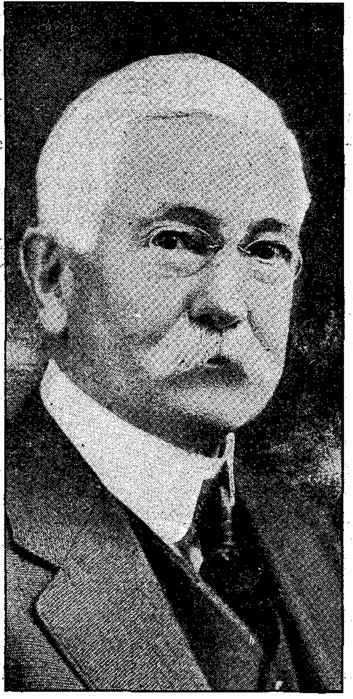
"Evidently new methods are needed. Here is a golden opportunity for somebody overburdened with dollars to start an institution for the relief of suffering purists. Let it be the business of the institution to devote its attention to each offense as it occurs. Protests address *ad urbem et orbem* are of no avail. Every culprit must be written to directly. Publicity is not called for, except in the case of hardened offenders. A kindly, helpful letter is the thing, accompanied by a list of scientific primers appropriate to the case.

"Perhaps some of us have attempted to perform this service to humanity in our own sporadic way, but none of us has the shoulders of Atlas. A large and munificently endowed institution is the only solution of the problem. Will Mr. Carnegie please take notice?"

A STUDY OF THE CRANK

THE PRESIDENT of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. Robert S. Woodward, includes in his last annual report an interesting contribution to the analysis of the American crank—a species to whose peculiarities the Institution would appear to be especially susceptible. The Institution was founded to seek out and aid the "exceptional man" in science and invention, the genius without opportunity, the gifted experimenter with no time or money to develop his gifts. But apparently a considerable portion of the great army of cranks consider it certain that they are the "exceptional" persons whose abilities Mr. Carnegie's foundation was intended to benefit, and they have worried Dr. Woodward until he takes refuge in print. An intimate association with these "aberrant types," as he calls them, points, he says, to the conclusion that responsibility for their undue prominence must be attributed to inadequate development of critical capacity even among the educated. He writes in *Science* (New York):

> "Many representatives of these latter regard the eccentric individual as thereby worthy of special attention. He is often referred to as a sprite or as a male witch, but commonly, of course, under the more familiar designations of our day as 'a genius' or as 'a wizard.' Thus it is quite easy for obvious charlatans and ignoramuses, as well as for those in pursuit of Sisyphean paralogisms and anachronisms, to secure letters of introduction and commendation to the Institution from distinguished people, who pass the applicants along on the theory apparently that no harm can result from an effort to assist in the laudable work of extending learning. It is assumed that a research establishment must have effective facilities for utilizing the necromantic capacities attributed to those in particular to whom the terms genius and wizard are by common assent applied. Such introductions and commendations are generally held to be equivalent to approvals which may not be lightly set aside. The suggestion of tests of the pretensions and of checks on the deductions of these applicants is repulsive to them. What they desire is not diagnosis but indorsement. In all these matters there is revealed likewise a widely diffused misapprehension concerning the meanings of the terms science and research. The first may mean anything from occultism to the steam engine or to the telephone and thence up to those rarely appreciated principles of which the law of conservation of energy is one of the most conspicuous examples. The other term has a similarly wide range of meaning, but it stands most commonly either for a secret process which leads to riches by way of patent offices or for enterprises in which the Institution is supposed to act as a complaisant disbursing agency.
>
> "In dealing with these aberrant types there are encountered certain other fallacies of a more specious and hence of a more troublesome character. They arise out of the prevailing innocence of, if not contempt for, the doctrine of probabilities. The simplest of these fallacies is seen in the common belief that one mind is as likely as another to make discoveries and advances in the realms of the unknown. Thus it is assumed that research establishments should maintain experts, or corps of them, for the purpose of promoting the efforts of tyros, amateurs, and *dilettanti*, or, in other words, perform the functions of elementary schools. A subtler fallacy is exprest in the more common belief that a research organization should occupy itself chiefly in soliciting and in examining miscellaneous suggestions. It is held that if these are received in large numbers and if they are read long enough and hard enough, the possibilities of knowledge will be completely compassed. This has been elsewhere called the process of 'casting drag-nets in the wide world of thought . . . with the expectation that out of the vast slimy miscellanies thus collected there will be found some precious sediments of truth.' It is, indeed, a metaphysical method of extracting truth out of error. The worst of all these fallacies is found in the not unpopular notion that if experts could be set at work under the direction of inexperts great progress could be achieved. This is the fallacy so often used to justify placing technical work under the administration of politicians and promoters rather than under the charge of competent men."



Photograph by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

HE KNOWS ALL ABOUT CRANKS.

For the Carnegie Institution, of which Dr. R. S. Woodward is the head, has made a study of 12,000 of them.

What are the characteristics which differentiate these pseudo-scientists from normal investigators? They are well defined and not numerous, Professor Woodward tells us. The pseudo-scientist is egotistic, secretive, averse to criticism, and almost always unaware of what is being and has been done in his own field. He displays little of that caution which is born of adequate knowledge. He lacks capacity to discover and to correct his own mistakes. He has an overweening confidence in formal logic. He asks and expects more lenient consideration than that accorded to his more modest but more effective competitors. To quote further:

> "How inadequate are the hasty popular estimates of these exceptional individuals is sufficiently witnessed in the extensive experience of the Institution. In the brief interval of its existence it has had to deal with about 12,000 of them. Many of these have been commended to the Institution in terms well calculated to set aside the laws of biologic continuity, and thus to elevate the aspirants abruptly from irreproachable respectability to questionable fame. To some of them have been attributed qualities worthy of the mythological characteristics conceived by the unrestrained imaginations of men in prescientific times. Not a few of them have proved to be obvious fakers, schemers, or incompetents masquerading in the name of learning with the confident expectation that the Institution would indorse, finance, or otherwise promote their objects under the guise of research. But, as might have been predicted, the history of all this varied experience is a history of futility clouded here and there by manifestations of the baser traits of mankind and lighted up only occasionally by flashes of wit, wisdom, or humor in the prevailing pathologic cast."

RAISE YOUR OWN SUGAR-BEETS—Not only Iowans, but other people living in the country and villages who have been unable to get all the sugar they want, will turn a willing ear to the voice of a former Hawkeye agricultural expert quoted in the Des Moines *Capital* as sending out the advice: "Plant sugar-beets in your garden next summer." Iowa soil, which is probably not very different from that of other Western and Middle-Western States, is said to be excellent for sugar-beet production. The Des Moines daily explains further:

> "Professor Holden declared that it is his opinion that the average family can reduce its annual sugar bill 90 per cent. if it raises even one twenty-foot row of sugar-beets. He asserted it is possible to avoid the hardships of another year of sugar scarcity by following this simple plan.
>
> "The beauty about the whole thing is that every home can be its own 'refinery.' One fair-sized sugar-beet, said the expert, when soaked in water twenty minutes and boiled on the kitchen-stove, will make a cup of thick sirup which can be used, in cooking, for seasoning and sweetening.
>
> "Authorities on Iowa soil declare that it is excellent for sugar-beet production. Approximately 4,000 acres of such beets were produced in Hancock County alone last summer. There is no valid reason why Iowa should not be in the forefront of the sugar-conservation movement in 1918."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

ORGANIZING FOR FOOD-SERVICE

© International Film Service, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

IF AN OAK-TREE never did anything more than stand year after year, firm-rooted and majestic, it would always be a source of pleasure to the eye of man. Yet it means far more to man than that; it plays a useful part in his every-day life. For this same oak, as part of a ship, or machine, or automobile, or house, or even a desk, is of definite use in helping to serve man.

But, as you can readily see, between the oak-tree in the forest and the oak lumber which figures in your life dozens of times each day, there is a vast gap. And this gap can only be bridged by the efforts of man—his foresight, his physical strength, his inventive ingenuity, his business instinct, his nation's laws—in fact, every aid of civilization. It needs all these to make the oak-tree do all it can for mankind.

And no one man or group of men, no matter how great their ability, could achieve this alone. Imagine one person in, say, the city of Washington, trying, all by himself, to regulate and encourage the growth of oak, to attend to its lumbering and distribution, its manufacture and use by those who most need it. The task would be *utterly impossible.*

SOME ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD-SERVICE — A NECESSITY—And if it would be impossible with this one product of nature, oak, think how much more impossible it would become in the case of all the *foods*, vegetable and animal, which are produced in this country. They also are only nature's products to start with. Before they can be made to serve man they, too, demand man's efforts.

Last week we wrote of corn and its products. Now just think, for example, of the thousands of acres of waving corn, and of all that must take place before that corn can feed millions of individuals in this and other countries. It must be harvested, shipped, prepared for use, distributed at all the innumerable points where it is needed, and sold at fair prices to the millions who need it to sustain life—like you or your neighbor.

And this is equally true of every other food-commodity in this country. Yes, and of the fish of the sea also.

This task, difficult enough in times of peace, became, as you have been learning, infinitely more difficult when this country entered the world-war. So difficult, in fact, that the creation of the United States Food Administration became a necessity, to help in solving national and international food-problems in every way that seemed best for the world's good.

THE FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION—The United States Food Administration came into existence under an act of Congress on August 10, 1917, and was officially set to work by order of President Wilson. Washington, D. C., as the seat of our national government, became the Food Administration's headquarters. But it at once grew apparent, for the reasons which have been dwelt upon, that any attempt to solve large and pressing food-problems throughout all parts of the country would be useless without seeking and *securing* the advice, cooperation, and patriotic support of every State, city, and town in the Union. (Not to mention every person.)

To make this possible, there has gradually grown up the system of States Administration and Federal Food Administrators.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES—Briefly, this simply means that each State has its own Food Administration—a cooperating branch of the central organization—with a Federal Food Administrator as its State head.

Each of the forty-eight States has its Federal Food Administrator. In addition, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico each has one. And New York City has a special administrator. This makes a total of fifty-three Federal Food Administrators.

These Federal Food Administrators are appointed by the President upon the National Food Administrator's recommendation. They are volunteers, being paid nothing for their services, to which they give their entire time. In every case they are men of proved ability and success.

You see that under this system the United States Food Administration appoints one man to be in charge of the food-problems of each State and to cooperate with the central organization at Washington. Such cooperation is made possible by frequent conferences and the constant interchange of special information.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN THE COUNTIES.—Then that Federal Food Administrator in each State appoints a food administrator *for each county* in his State. They also receive no pay. And these county administrators, in their turn, select committee chairmen or special committees to keep track of and solve food-problems in *every city and township* in the county.

These special community organizations finally keep in touch with every sort of food-dealer and every family, so that *in the end every person in the country is a part of the United States Food Administration*, in a position to cooperate with it.

HOW THE PLAN WORKS—In effect, then, the United States Food Administration is saying to every Federal Food Administrator: "We want to help you about the special food-problems in your State, but you are in a position to understand them better than we can at a distance, so we will leave most of the details to your wisdom and loyalty."

And the Federal Food Administrators have a similar relationship to their county administrators. And so on.

THE POLICY OF DECENTRALIZATION IN FOOD-SERVICE—This whole system is what has been called "decentralization." It is just the opposite of centralization, wherein every matter is referred to some central authority for consideration. An example of absolute centralization is a spider's web, in which the spider attempts to exercise complete supervision over every part of his establishment. (And it must be admitted that he comes nearer to succeeding than mere human ability is often able to.)

For an illustration of decentralization observe the method of fighting a large city fire. The Fire Chief looks over and studies the fire as a whole. But he listens to the advice of his various battalion chiefs and gives them general orders. They in turn transmit these orders to the captains of each fire company—high-power engine, chemical machine, hook-and-ladder company, as the case may be. And, finally, each one of these small units fulfils the *purpose* of the original plan, tho each does it by the method that seems most practical. Thus the Fire Chief and some single fireman who points a hose are working for a *common end*—each in his own way cooperating with and helping the other. And that is made possible only by the chain of other persons between, each of whom assists the general plan while giving some special service of his own.

It is only through a similar plan of organization that the United States Food Administration can help fight the fire in Europe, the fire of tyranny and selfishness which set out to consume the rest of the world.

How you can help in this fight—to furnish food to those who need it, while also keeping supplies at home plentiful and prices reasonable—will be explained from time to time in these articles.

Stop and think! Which would you rather be—one of the firemen in active service or only one of the idle crowd of onlookers standing about and hindering?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Who is the Federal Food Administrator of your State? Of your county? What action relating to food has he taken in your community?

2. Draw some sort of diagram illustrating the United States Food Administration's system of organization.

THE-NATION-AND-THE-WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, *and especially designed for High School Use*

A NATION CALLED TO ARMS

©Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.

PHILANDER P. CLAXTON,

United States Commissioner of Education.

SOME DAY YOU WILL probably tell your children or those of your generation the story of the great world-war we are now watching with such interest and anxiety.

THE AMERICAN POLICY—You will explain to them that we were a peace-loving nation, that from the days of Washington we had avoided "all foreign entanglements," and therefore we regarded as unnecessary large armies or any of the systems of military training which prevailed in Europe. That just before the war we had celebrated with rejoicing over one hundred years of peace with Great Britain and were looking forward to a time when the quarrels of the world would be settled by some international court.

You will tell them how an American built a palace at The Hague, and a beginning had been made of settling world-disputes at that place.

THE CALL TO ARMS—And then you will say, "like a bolt from a clear sky" came the news that the great European nations were at war. Nevertheless, true to our policy, altho our rights were cruelly disregarded for nearly three years, we kept out of the struggle, until it became evident that the things we loved most—indeed, our very existence—were in danger.

No longer then could we stand idly by, tho the battle was across the sea. The ideas and the deeds of our fathers spurred us on. So declaring ourselves champions of all the free peoples of the world, we set to work with all our strength to make ready for the mighty struggle.

OUR NATIONAL SPIRIT—Many have believed that only the daily exhibition of power, which takes place in an autocracy, can produce great national strength. And, yet, who can read the story of our achievement since last April and not be proud of a Democracy we love to call American.

Secretary Baker in his annual report often refers to the wonderful national spirit which the war has developed. "The first response of the country," he says, "came in the form of offers of services from the people. For weeks there poured into the War Department an almost bewildering stream of letters and visitors offering services of every kind.

"Without distinction of age, sex, or occupation the people arose with but one thought in their mind, that of tendering themselves, their talents, and their substance for the best use the country could make of them in the emergency."

This wealth of willingness and patriotic spirit is showing itself throughout the nation in all the movements which have been organized to help the nation win the war. The leaders of an autocracy would find it hard to believe this, and yet how natural it is that a people to whom "liberty, equality, and fraternity" have meant so much should express this freer and finer spirit in a verity of purpose and a power of self-sacrifice seldom seen in the world.

This spirit is the dynamo giving great power to our men and to all the forces engaged in the war. Add to it American genius, and victory can not fail us. Nor do we need to look far to see that this genius is not wanting.

Despite our unpreparedness a month had hardly elapsed before laws had been passed and preparations made for raising a great army and providing for its training and maintenance.

Think for a moment how stupendous this task is.

We described in a previous article the problem of raising the billions to carry on the war.

The industries of the country had to be adjusted so that the great needs of the Army could be supplied. The fields of our country must be made to yield greater harvests than ever before. Ships must be built to transfer our men and the munitions and food for them and the Allies. The regular Army must be increased and in all its branches raised to war-strength.

The National Guard must be reorganized, trained, and made a part of the regular Army, and then a great new army must be raised and provided for in such way as to disturb the industries and the life of the country as little as possible.

These are the problems which have been taxing the minds of our leaders for the past nine months.

OUR ARMY—What account can our representatives give? Tho admitting mistakes, when we see what has been accomplished by a nation whose business is peace our admiration and patriotism are aroused.

Our regular Army of 250,000 men has been increased to nearly 500,000, many of them now in France preparing for the day when America can pay her debt to that nation. Our National Guard has been increased from 110,000 men to about 470,000. A New National Army of a million men is now training for the coming struggle. How much more this means than figures can tell!

TRAINING-CAMPS—We have mentioned the change in industries, but most important of all are the camps which have arisen almost by magic. So great an army would naturally require an abundance of officers. Consequently, a series of camps was established—sixteen in number—where about 30,000 selected candidates were accepted and trained to be officers. At the conclusion, 27,341 officers were commissioned. A second series followed, and 20,000 candidates are now working and hoping for these positions of trust in the Army.

We usually think of officers as professional soldiers who have earned their honors by reason of long and skilful training. Here American youth have shown their wonderful adaptability.

Coming from all walks of life, as they do, they will bring to the Army with their enthusiasm a democratic spirit which the new men will appreciate.

THE CANTONMENTS—Greatest of all our military preparations would seem to be the cantonments where the New National Army is being put into shape. Sixteen cities have suddenly been built to render this great national service, and in the brief time available all that human ingenuity and engineering skill could devise has gone into the undertaking.

Camp-sites of from 2,000 to 11,000 acres have been obtained. Architects, engineers, and town-planners have done their work, and as a result cities housing 40,000 people with all the equipment of any modern town are now a part of our military preparation.

THE SELECTIVE-SERVICE PLAN. The wisdom in all these preparations is nowhere better shown than in the method adopted for raising the new army. The war was of too great magnitude to trust to the volunteer system; besides, experience has shown it to be undemocratic and unwise. Equal burdens for all are suggested by the draft, which allows no substitutes, and that is the motto of a democracy. How wise, too, the provision to exempt those who were needed more in the shop or on the farm or whose domestic obligations made their first duty clear. This wonderful army, backed by this national spirit of our liberty-loving nation, will soon stand at the pass which separates civilization from barbarism.

If the Greeks won at Marathon, and the Christians at Tours, and the English at Waterloo, can any one doubt that the soldiers of freedom will win when the last charge is made on the battlefield of Europe?

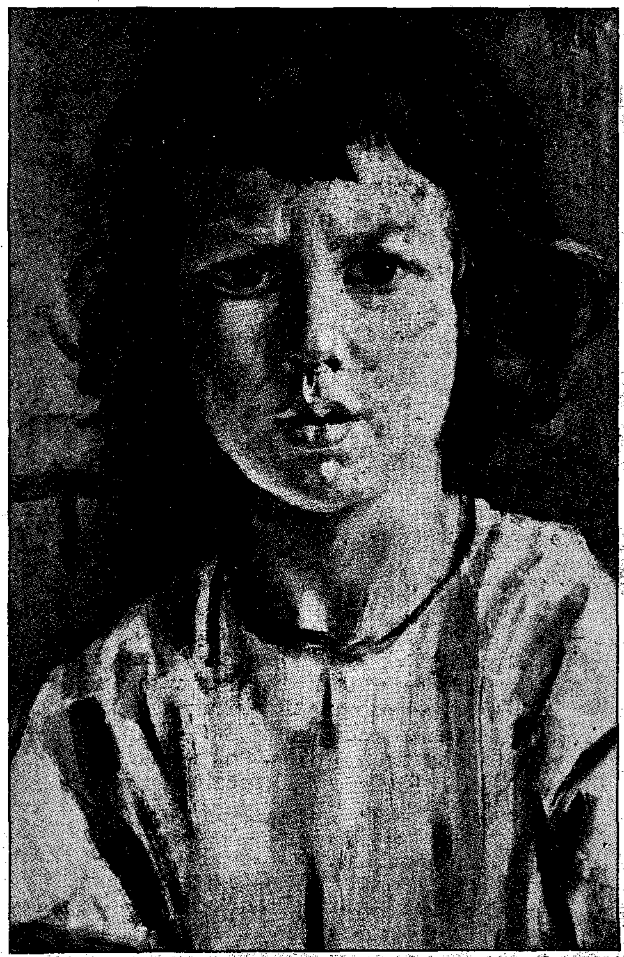
QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *What possible good may the Mexican trouble have been to us?*
2. *Is the war an argument for military training?*
3. *What argument is generally given against military training? Is this necessarily true?*
4. *Describe the Swiss system of military training.*
5. *Is it possible that the war might have been ended now if a system of military training had been in use in England? Explain your answer.*
6. *Name the different ways in which you can help our Army to win the war.*

LETTERS - AND - ART

WHAT THE WAR MAY DO TO JOHN

STRANGE PRANKS are played by war with some of our most peaceful groups of private citizens. It leads them into occupations and gives them a character quite apart from their former habit. England, which is the home of clubs, shows this even better than others of the Allies, for it induces men of a like stamp to get together in corps for the sake of association even in fighting. Lawyers of the Inns of Court are transformed into "The Devil's Own" regiment—certainly without the implications of terribleness carried by the crack Prussian "Death's Head Hussars," of which the Crown Prince is the chief ornament. The soldiers who have come out of the Royal Academy schools are content with being the "Artists' Rifles," and they flourish a gun instead of a mahlstick. One of the strangest contradictions presented by the war is, to *The Morning Post* (London), to see that very individual Welsh artist, Mr. Augustus E. John, put on the garb of a Canadian Major and go to the Western front to paint pictures of Canadian soldiers. What the *Morning Post* critic expects is that the experience of military discipline "will act as a corrective to his 'artistic' waywardness." Meantime Mr. John has given the British public some such opportunity as our own painter Mr. Arthur Davies has afforded us and of which we gave an account last week. He has brought out "a full-dress exhibition," as *The Westminster Gazette* (London) terms it, and "his art may be studied in all its perverse and virtuous moods," using here the phrase of *The Morning Post*. The parallel between Mr. John and Mr. Davies is brought out by the fact that both men, whose finished product in no wise resembles each other, yet lead their critics to find in them traits both of "Primitives" and of extreme modernists. And, like Mr. Davies's exhibition, John's show is "retrospective." "There is no attempt to cover the traces," says the critic of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "no suppression of the past. Here are Johns of every phase":



A CHILD SEEN "WITH THE EYES OF A CHILD."

Augustus John's portrait of a child, "Robin," who appears as a modern reincarnation of the Renaissance.

> "Early oils, mellow as Italian masters; *tempera* decorations with a *bizarre* blend of Blake and Slavdom in their design; women in vivid-colored shawls and skirts, huge among rocks, on hills, in woods; landscape studies, seen suddenly and fiercely in the violet brilliance of a southern sun; portraits, stark and disconcerting in their candor; other portraits, with the suavity and ease of any *chef-d'œuvre* of the International Society; children, interpreted as only John can interpret them; and, above all, the mighty painting of 'The Tinkers,' which dominates the gallery from the wall above the stage.
>
> "That this huge picture should be destined for a public gallery in Japan is surely a matter for pride rather than for regret. The East will learn that Britain has at least one painter whose work is both national and international, whose growth is native but rooted in the genealogy of the art-history of the world. From a subject of absolute simplicity John has evolved a composition as grandiose as any assemblage of maidens, saints, or noble Florentines. In color subdued and eery as a Greco, he groups his vagabonds against a soaring vision of moor and loneliness. Indeed, there is more than a little of Greco's power in this picture, not only in color, but in the languid rhythm of hands and feet, the graceful elongation of the limbs.
>
> "One other picture, also bound for Tokyo, shows by its contrast the artist's infinite variety. 'Study for the Mumpers' (41) is in design so close to Gauguin that from a little distance the scene might be Tahiti, with natives, beautiful in natural dignity, and emphatic trees, from which the pattern of the picture hangs."

Mr. John is, in England at least, "the most famous of living English painters," declares the critic of the London *Times*. His natural gift is, "beyond all doubt," greater than any other; but the *Times* critic finds in this exhibition few pictures that are "entirely serious works of art," because there seems to be "some discrepancy between his gifts and his use of them." We read:

> "Often, indeed, he seems to use them frivolously, not as if he were painting to please the public, but as if he were painting to pass the time—as if painting were a game with him that he played for the pleasure of making brilliant strokes. There seems, in fact, to be some incongruity between his gift and himself, so that he can not often use his gift simply to express himself; and this, we believe, is the explanation of his apparent frivolity and his disappointing lack of steady progress and discovery.
>
> "He seems to have, with the artistic gifts of a man, the mind of a child. He can draw much more than he has really understood. Life to him is very simple; it consists of objects that arouse in him a naive childish curiosity and delight; but he has been artistically educated in a modern, very unchildish, world, and has learned very easily all the technical lessons that world has to teach. The consequence is that he is too skilful for his own vision, like those later Flemish Primitives who were spoiled by acquiring the too intellectual technique of Italy. Constantly one feels the virtuoso obtruding himself into a picture that ought to be as naive in execution as it is in conception; and often where there is no conception at all one sees the virtuoso trying to force one. The result is pure formula, as in all those little pictures of young women, posed and posing with an affected naiveté against a pretty landscape background.
>
> "Mr. John has all a child's delight in queer people and an enormous energy in expressing it, as we see in his large picture

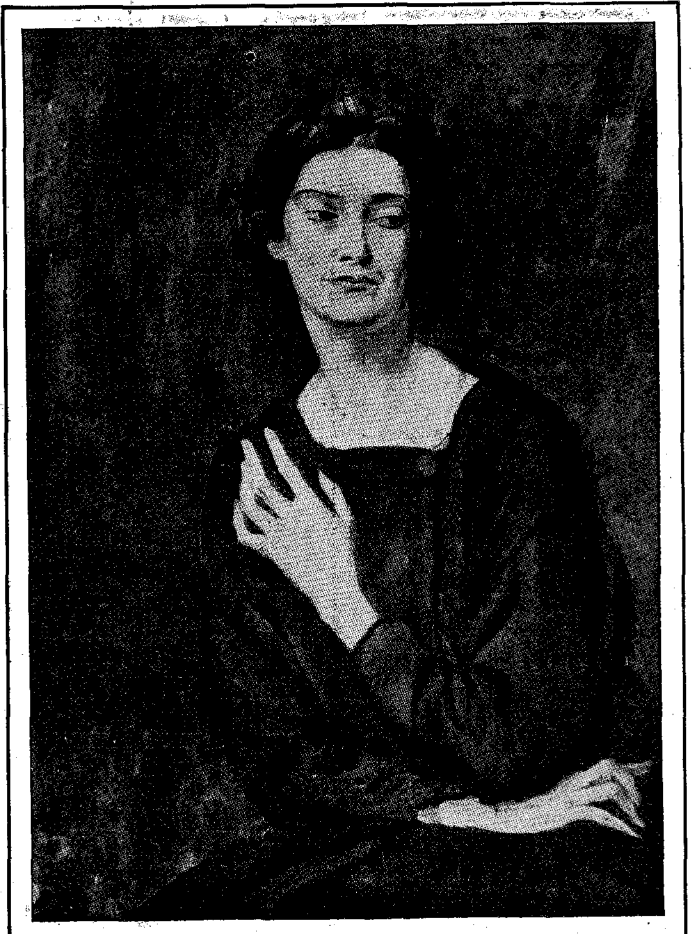
'The Tinkers.' It is a collection of queer people all behaving queerly; but the execution is much too sophisticated to express this primitive sense of their queerness. There are vivid faces, and then there are faces of the most commonplace prettiness. There is an utter incongruity between the whole execution—dashing, impatient, and sometimes tawdry—and the naive wonder which it has to express. Gauguin's pictures of Tahitians express the comment of a modern and profound and brooding mind upon a life that he loves and understands and knows is not his own. Mr. John's picture expresses the wonder of a childish mind at something queer with a sophisticated execution which continually robs that wonder of its own freshness, almost of its sincerity. It is as if a more accomplished Gustave Doré tried to illustrate Blake's 'Songs of Innocence' or Borrow's 'Lavengro.' The Doré, the Blake, and the Borrow are all in Mr. John. In the portraits, of which there are many, this incongruity is still more obvious. Mr. John evidently sees people with the eyes and the mind of a child. He likes them best when they look queer; and he, naturally, insists upon whatever queerness he sees in them. But his technical gifts have enabled him to paint this childish vision of them like a modern virtuoso, so that his sitters, no doubt, are satisfied with the obvious and dashing skill of the presentment. The portrait is vivid; it is perhaps a good likeness; but still there remains the incongruity between what the artist has seen and his manner of painting it. For his execution seems to imply an adult subtlety of understanding, and what it implies is not there.

"With modern people of the world he seems to have no sympathy whatever. They mean nothing to him; they are mere masks which he paints with immense energy; and the result is simply commonplace because the energy is undirected. But sometimes, when he paints children, or simple people, the vision and the execution are at one; and then the result is a serious, primitive, and harmonious work of art. Nothing in the exhibition is better than the 'Galician Gipsy Girl.' No living Englishman could paint anything with so much simple power.

"But, in the main, Mr. John's power, which is enormous, is still undirected by his passion, which is also real and strong. Hence the lack of steady advance in his art, the outbursts of seeming frivolity, the readiness to do the same thing again and again, the occasional lapses into violent commonplace. He has much to express, and he has a brilliant machinery of expression; but they are often cut off from each other; and the result is unrest, blind experiment, a bewilderment that becomes ferocious, and occasional gleams of enchanting beauty and sincerity. He remains at the mercy of Heaven-sent moments, and the danger is that they will become rarer."

The Morning Post, enlarging upon its allusion to John's affinity with early and later Italian masters, says:

"We should say that the main difference lies in his sentiment and perfunctory but significant act of painting. It may be, however, that the perfunctory handling is principally responsible for the seeming difference in sentiment. Were the surface painting more elaborate and refined the similarity of sentiment might well be greater. In the 'Hour at Dielette,' where this refinement is suggested with remarkable skill in the form of the child, the sentiment of childhood has all the sweetness and purity that give to Umbrian art its greatest charm. With the bolder sentiment of northern Italy 'Robin' is associated."



LADY CYNTHIA ASQUITH.

Mr. John is said to like his sitters best when they look queer.

WHEN WE TURN AWAY FROM WAR

PROPHECIES ARE REVIVING and after-war literature is again visioned as bound to have the tinge of romance. Mr. Masefield, the English poet, has just returned to us bringing this prediction, and he backs up his belief not alone by drawing upon his own forebodings, but by an appeal to history as well. Some question is entered as to the validity of his steps in the latter realm. Literature will show "a tremendous reaction" in a spiritual way after the war, he told a New York *Evening Sun* reporter. The people "will feast on things as far opposed to the war as possible, as they did after the Napoleonic wars—on fantastic, beautiful things." Knights and romanticism he looks to have their day again. This will come to offset the thing that is given in the common phrase just now as something "damned dull, damned dirty, damned dangerous"—meaning war. He is sure that things will be put behind us, tho he does not trench on the statesman's province to tell how a League of Nations can be brought about. "The nations must come to an agreement on the matter or war will destroy civilization. The inventive genius of man progresses at so appalling a rate that the social organization by comparison stands still, and the inventive genius in wars of the future will surely crush the social organization as we know it unless an agreement of the nations brings all wars to an end."

The New York *Evening Post* takes Mr. Masefield's prophecies with an admixture of caution. The author of "The Widow in the Bye-Street," it thinks, projected this vision of the future as no other than a speculation, saying:

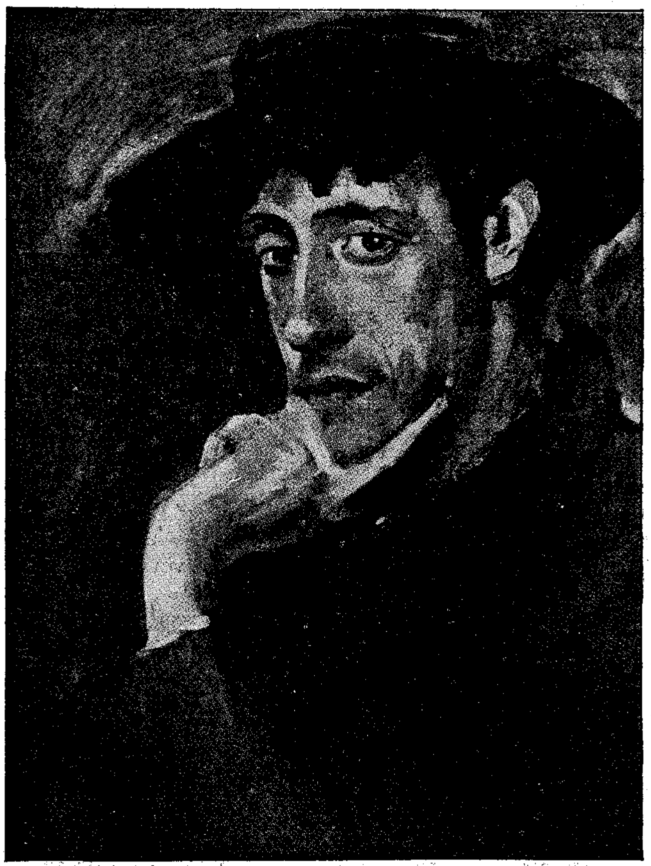
"Masefield is equipped with a double quiver; he has been earnestly realistic in one sense of that word, and he has at other times in story, poem, and play been thoroughly romantic. He is further equipped to meet the veerings of public taste by ability to treat of 'the great tragedy,' as shown in his last two books, so as to make it nobly moving. Perhaps his speculation is expressive simply of his own wish to recoil from the war he has had to study to the domains he shared with Hakluyt and Stevenson and others. But he may also have meant to suggest that general literary feeling and demand after the war will be largely dependent upon the outcome of the war. If it ends in a way that opens a great new vista of enduring peace and world-wide justice, we can quite believe that there will be writers upon new spiritual conceptions as well as upon the new material conceptions."

The New York *Tribune*, with the school-book in its hand, reminds the newcomer that he is "drawing literary history with a very free hand"—

"He quoted with approval the remark that the Romantic Movement in England was 'the world's regret for the French Revolution.' Our next literary movement, he prophesied, would be a similar turning away from war, a movement of escape and deliverance.

"Now, the Romantic Movement in England had certain fairly recognizable beginnings before the French Revolution was heard of. Such names as Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, belonging entirely in the eighteenth century, were at the least straws in the wind. Burns died in 1796, a figure very difficult to classify with what had gone before. It was a highly intellectual period that reached its climax in Pope, Addison, Swift, by 1750. By the natural swing of the pendulum that shifts the center of human interest from reason and criticism to imagination and creative work, and back again, a flowering of emotion and imagination was the natural sequence to be expected of the nineteenth century.

"Did the French revolution cause the Romantic Movement? Or did the Romantic Movement cause the French Revolution? Perhaps it is fairer to say that both were the fruits of the same renascence of freedom, of imagination, of new life, in human souls. Let us agree with Mr. Masefield that great literature is not likely to come contemporaneously out of the furnace of war. As for the future, what it holds depends upon larger factors than mere fatigue or grief or relief. It is too soon to see in true perspective the forces which ride the world to-day, and therefore much too soon to predict what form that small part of life which is literature will assume in the century to come."



THE BRITISH PAINTER, AMBROSE McEVOY.

Mr. John, who painted this, is said to have "all the child's delight in queer people, and an enormous energy in expressing it."

It isn't, of course, pretended that the literature now in the making is "great literature." Contemporaries are the last people to be safe appraisers of greatness. And they are naturally nonplussed by the fact that the present-day producers of it are outside the professional field. Mr. Masefield reports on contemporary literary opinion in England, confirming some of the facts to which we have lately tried to give currency. *The Evening Post* presents the gist of his observations:

"He has not been writing poetry. 'There has been no time,' he says, 'and, anyway, one is so troubled now.' The best poetry written in England now, he says, is by the young men who have been in the fighting. 'These poems come out of experience,' he says, 'hard, big, deep experience. They are written by men who have been invalided home, who have had big experience and then suddenly got leisure.'

"Especially he mentions Robert Graves, a Welsh Fusileer, whose book, 'Fairies and Fusileers,' is now out in England. 'Graves was picked up for dead,' says Mr. Masefield. 'He heard them say he was dead and he called out: "I'm not dead. I'm damned if I'll die." And he didn't. And he wrote a poem about it. He is a gay, charming soul, buoyant and courageous.' He mentions also Robert Nichols and Siegfried Sassoon as among the best new poets, those who are doing the real poetry of England now. 'They all might do quite remarkable work,' he says.

"The older poets, the ones whom we thought of as new and young just before the war, Walter de la Mare, John Drinkwater, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, and the rest, are all busy doing war-work, he says, and verse is being neglected. Nor are they the ones who are in the very thick of the fighting. 'The old practitioners,' he calls them, and probably classes himself among them.

"The next big movement in poetry, he predicts, will come a few years after the war stops, and will come in all countries at once, 'as all great movements do,' and will be a turning away from the war entirely. 'Some one once spoke of the Romantic Movement in England, in which were Scott and Keats and the rest,' he says, 'as "the world's regret for the French Revolution." I think the next big movement will be the world's escape and deliverance from this war. It probably will begin in Russia and move westward, rapidly, as kindling movements do.'

"Mr. Masefield speaks highly of a prose article very popular in England now, called 'Attack,' by Liveing. 'It is the most vivid thing that has been done in England about the war,' he says. 'It has been criticized for being "crudely realistic." But that is exactly what war is. One can not expect battle to be like a dance, nor like the boxing-match I once saw in London, where the boxers were so polite to each other that the audience whistled a waltz-tune.'"

PICTURES FOR MUCH GOLD

PERHAPS THE KAISER HASN'T HEARD that we have a "Trading with the Enemy Act," or, if he has, he may repose too much confidence in certain little acts of evasion which he, in like case, would not scruple to command. Anyway, he has ordered the Oppenheim family to sell their fine picture collection and expects this country as well as others of his enemies to give gold in exchange. The Marquise de Fontenoy sets it forth in the New York *Evening Sun*, where millionaire picture-buyers may read and ponder, for the great masterpieces of the world live a life as empty of privacy as kings and emperors:

"It is at the instance of the German Government that the Oppenheim family have decided upon holding the sale of the magnificent and world-famed collection of paintings formed by the late Baron Albert Oppenheim in the third week of next March at Berlin. *It had been originally decided to delay the* sale until after the restoration of peace, so as to admit of the presence of buyers from Great Britain, from the United States, from France, and from Russia. But Emperor William has brought much pressure to bear on the Oppenheim family on the ground that the war will not prevent American, English, French, and Russian buyers being represented at the sale at Berlin by Dutch, Scandinavian, and Swiss agents, and that the large sums which they pay for their purchases will be so much money brought into Germany.

"The pictures thus disposed of can be shipped without difficulty to neutral countries to remain there in safety until the conclusion of the war or else to be brought to their destination under special permits from the Entente Powers more immediately concerned.

"That is the true reason for the otherwise inexplicable choice of next March for the sale of the Baron Albert Oppenheim collection, the catalog of which, compiled, unless I am mistaken, by Dr. Bode, the German picture expert and head of the Art Museum at Berlin, comprises masterpieces of Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Hobbema, Piter de Hooch, etc. Indeed, before the war it was acknowledged to be the finest collection of the old Flemish and Dutch schools in existence. Several of the paintings were disposed of singly before the war, notably one or two masterpieces of Petrus Cristus and of Dierick, two of which are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York."

"ON FORGETTING THERE IS A WAR"

WE FORGET IT SO EASILY, because we are so far from the noise of the conflict, that any injunction has little or no message for us. The wonder is that in England a man can write thus when he lays down the newspaper, "I feel myself more interested in the success of my early cucumbers than in any part of this great and important subject." To be sure, the man who puts these words into the Manchester *Guardian* is only quoting Cowper and the way the little old ladylike poet felt in 1783. He was able then to go trivialing on: "If I see them droop a little, I forget that we have been many years at war; that we have made a humiliating peace; that we are deeply in debt and unable to pay. All these reflections are absorbed at once in the anxiety I feel for a plant the fruit of which I can not eat when I have procured it. How wise, how consistent, how respectable a creature is man!" And the last sentence saves Cowper as perhaps some among us may hope to be saved. And his interpreter goes on to apply his philosophy to us with the feeling that it may have a healing balm for us after all:

"The war of which he speaks did not touch any of his near acquaintance, did not bring to him any special duties, and does not seem sensibly to have affected the great mass of his countrymen in their every-day life. The indifference he pictures is like that we have all felt for disasters in distant times or countries—a famine in China or the Great Plague. They may affect us deeply, perhaps even as deeply as a great poetic tragedy which can bring tears to our eyes, but we turn to our daily business or distractions with almost undiminished alacrity. Even when our troubles are nearer home, when war presses itself upon our perception every day for years and discolors our whole landscape, something of the same human volatility in a less degree asserts itself. The very length of the tragedy demands a relaxation of our intentness. Except under the immediate stress of personal bereavement, we have our ups and downs, if all on a lower scale than in happier seasons; we still sometimes find our work interesting, conversation amusing, meals enjoyable, and a bright morning cheerful.

"Cowper suggests the obvious moral: this is the invincible childishness of humanity that can forget its orphanhood with a toy or a sugar-plum, luckily perhaps for its own happiness, but not without some loss of dignity. But should we really be wiser or happier or better if we quite forgot our inedible cucumbers? If the man always distracted by trifles is lunatic, he who is obsessed by one issue, however momentous, is a monomaniac.

"Tho by growing up we have gained the power of concentration upon practical purposes, we have also lost something of value in losing our childish sensibility to the appeal of irrelevant surroundings. We have become at once capable of success and of boredom. The child could not carry out the organized process of application necessary for some distant end, but the inevitable vacant intervals, the waste hours in waiting-rooms and in railway trains, for which a more consistent and respectable creature invokes the vain anodyne of newspapers and tobacco, were for it crammed with excitement.

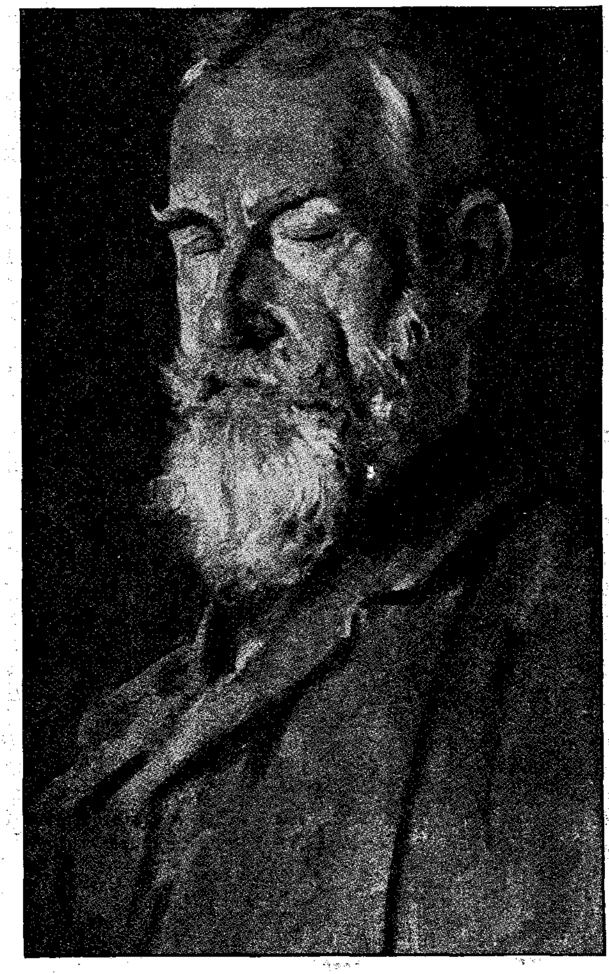
"When, as in Cowper's case, the question is not a practical one, when there is nothing for us to do or we have done all that we can, true wisdom seems to consist in acknowledging, as he does, the littleness of our own life compared with the world's travail and modestly watering our cucumbers. Our cold frame exists as truly as the frame of the universe, and the latter may surpass in augustness our world-wars and world-politics as infinitely as these do the first. Our daily duties may be concerned with the middle magnitude, but since a man can never live entirely in his work, he may fairly leave his leisure considerations to range over both his glass-house and the cosmos."

The writer does, indeed, enjoin that "those not physically immersed in the horrors of war should scruple ever to forget them." He believes "they should suffer as well as conquer vicariously; but they might sometimes learn a lesson from their own soldiers." For—

"It is not that we do our duty too strenuously, nor that we are excessively susceptible to the sufferings and wants about us, but that we are sometimes apt, as our books and theaters show us, to come to think that conflict is in itself exclusively interesting, and in the mere sensationalism of warfare to neglect the humaner cultivations, for which a legitimate opportunity can never quite be lacking, and without which war would be doubly intolerable and even peace inane."

Analogous to these cultivators of cucumbers is a class noted by another English writer in *The Daily Mail* (London), who, while "we are making history on a vaster scale than it has ever fallen to the lot of man to make . . . turn their eyes willingly to the past." Thus:

"Partly it is that we are not wholly conscious of the great events which confront us. Partly it is that in some dim fashion we accept the wise maxim of Louis XI., and are still content to learn the lessons taught the world by those who have left it. At any rate, neither the fighting in the West nor the revolution in the East has prevented the collectors from competing anxiously for the historical manuscripts lately dispersed in the auction-room.



"PHILOSOPHER IN CONTEMPLATION."

Tho Mr. John, the painter of this study, seems rather to have caught Bernard Shaw napping.

"There is no intimacy like the intimacy of letters. As you turn over the pages of the catalog of autograph letters once the property of Mrs. Morrison, it seems as if you are overhearing the authentic voices of dead kings, dead captains, and dead poets. What they did and wrote has passed into our annals. Here they still speak, on these worn pieces of paper, with their own words, their own accents. Who is there, then, so insensitive that he can look without a thrill on the letters which great men and women, fortunate or unhappy, have touched and penned with their own hands? Who, indeed, can consider unmoved the scraps of paper in which Erasmus and Sir Thomas Browne, Cromwell and Charles I., Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, Keats and Byron, Ariosto and Michelangelo, make their confessions or reveal their purposes?. . . . . .

"'The record of things past,' said the wise King of France, 'is the most profitable, as well to console, advise, and comfort us against adversity as to avoid the inconveniences before which others have fallen, and to encourage us to do well like the best.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"THE DRIVE ON THE POPE"

TO DIVERT THE POPE from the balance which his position has acquired during the centuries is now as always an effort amounting to "a great mistake," declares Mr. Shane Leslie. He points to the papacy as "the only existing institution which has faced in the past what the modern states are now facing." Moreover, he has faith that since the papacy preceded them it will also survive them; and, "to be true to its warrant, the papacy must also be above them." Mr. Leslie does not so much aline himself against the papers led by the London *Morning Post* in an "antipapal drive"—treated in our department of Foreign Comment of January 19—as to exploit a "brilliant vindication of the papal position which has been published by the Anglican Society of SS. Peter and Paul from an anonymous pen." Coming from this source is surprize enough, but Mr. Leslie also finds the document embodying "the ironic manner of the Oxford movement, which touched its highest level under Newman." The title given to the document is "No Small Stir," and the Anglican author discusses "what the Pope really said about the Great War." One fact established seems to be that "the Pope still counts in the mind of the world. What he thinks is important, and what he says is even more important still." Writing in the Jesuit weekly, *America* (New York), Mr. Leslie, who is the author of several brilliant books, goes on:

"The world, like a fire-ship adrift, is aware of no immediate anchorage save in the anchorite of the Vatican. Other anchorage there may be, but the fires may have destroyed the ship first. When the time comes for peace to be discust it seems that it will be difficult for statesmen to refuse the historical availability of the Pope. It must be understood that the Pope has the right to suggest peace, as he has the right to be neutral.

"Our anonymous writer takes the meanest of war-cries that partizan or publicist has in stock, 'The Pope pro-German!' and shows that because the Pope stands on higher ground than even the Allies it is a fatuous argument to accuse him of being on the entirely lower levels of Prussianism. The amazing idea has been propagated that the papal system of authority is the complement of militarism rather than democracy, and that the prefix of 'holy' is all that is required to make the German Empire accord with the mightiest concept of the Middle Ages, the twin rule of Pope and Emperor! People forget that the Popes had enough difficulty in ordering one Emperor. They are not likely to wish to associate themselves with two in any scheme of world-dominion such as Pan-Germanism involves.

"One of the results of the war is that the all-obtrusive prefix 'Pan' is dead. Pan-Germanism died in Belgium three years ago. Pan-Slavism perished on the barricades of Petrograd. Pan-Anglo-Saxondom expired as a myth when the polyglot draft-lists were published on this side. Even Pan-Americanism has apologetically made itself the handmaid of the 'League of Nations.' The selfish or exclusive ideas masked under the prefix of 'pan' have been sunk in the general pandemonium.

"Amid the chaos only one organization retains its universal claim and influence. The importance of the papacy is that it still directs a Pan-Church. Its only rival is the Pantheon of the sects, which having the capitular advantage of the Hydra can line up not only its children, but its different heads on the different sides which the geography of the Great War may compel. The children of the Church are no less on different sides, but having only one head they must agree to his neutrality."

The "only fixt stake in Christendom" is declared to be the neutrality of the Pope, and it is looked to as "the only hope that peace when it comes will be less furious than war." The writer likens the Pope to Noah, and declares that his only ambassador must be the dove. He continues:

"To those who most violently demand that the Pope should abandon his neutrality and sit in political judgment over the battling governments of Europe our anonymous writer suggests: 'This argument is a very strong one, if those who employ it are ready to stand by their premises. Are they willing to restore the Pope to the position he held in the Middle Ages?' In other words, the critics of the Pope can not have their cake and eat it at the same time. They can not exclude the Pope from his position as universal referee in the moral law and then resent that he has made no Hildebrandine judgments. Under his guiding principles the Pope can not become a political asset of the Allies any more than he can be a tool of the Germans. Because he declines to be the one it is a poor argument to accuse him of being the other. Such moral decisions as he has been led to make have, however few, been irreproachable of political intent and have, moreover, tended toward the principles, if not to the objects of the Allies. The papal morality is of higher moral value to the Allied cause than if the Vatican had mobilized the Swiss Guards on Belgium's behalf. Our pamphleteer inquires, 'What neutral power except the Pope has officially condemned the violation of Belgian neutrality at all?'

"That the Pope remains in touch with Germany and that pro-Germans frequent the Roman Curia no more stamps the Pope as pro-German than it convicts a judge of bias who permits counsel for both sides to appear in court. The papal reprobation of the invasion of Belgium was the only purely disinterested one issued in the world, and it had a superior moral value in that the Pope had judicially heard both sides. It may be useful even at this hour to recall Cardinal Gasparri's words to the Belgian Minister at the Vatican:

"'The violation of the neutrality of Belgium carried out by Germany on the admission of her own Chancellor contrary to international law was certainly one of those injustices which the Holy Father, in his consistorial allocution of January 22, strongly reprobated.'

"The pro-German influences were not very successful in averting this statement at least. The Holy See is open to any good influence, provided it is brought to bear in the proper way. It is due to the Germans to acknowledge with our pamphleteer that 'The Germans have always had the sense to recognize that the Vatican is a European Power and should be approached as such.'

"If at times the Pope has been misinformed by one side it is always open to the other side to appeal from the Pope *male informatus* to the Pope *bene informatus*. The Allies are liable to suffer from the awkardness of their relations with the Vatican in the past. They have a just and an undimmed cause, but they often expect the Pope to do more than the circumstances which they have created themselves will permit. The Vicegerent of the Prince of Peace was excluded from the Peace Conferences. . . . In the supreme medieval time the papal power could have restrained Germany, guided France, and saved Belgium. In their theological aspect the popes were not always peacemakers, but in their moral function they were able again and again to allay conflicts and point out dangers that might destroy Christendom. . . . To-day Benedict awaits his hour to unravel the European family from the coils of militarism."

The moral position of the Pope in the present war is "isolated," we are told, by the fact that there is no theological issue at stake. Therefore, it is right to look upon his neutrality as "the brake upon the jarring wheels of Christendom." Going on:

"The indications he has given show that he is unwilling to submit to political pressure from either side. If the pro-German agencies had their way he would remain mum. If the pro-Ally influences were successful he would have issued flaming Bulls. Of far greater value to the Allies are his asides spoken in their favor.

"It is unwisdom on the part of friends of the Allies to provoke or encourage antipapal drives out of old theological soreness or out of irritation at the Italian defeats. Whoever strikes the Pope strikes every Catholic soldier in America. Whoever strikes the Pope strikes the unity of the Allies, makes the war more confused in the minds of men and peace more difficult to arrange when it has been won. Even when the Allies win peace in the field there will be needed something higher than the glittering right that victory confers. It is the moral sanction which the Pope alone can give. This has been refused to the Germans. It is reserved to the Allies to win and keep. But that he may confer it upon them the Pope must not be of them, but above them.

"There has been no small stir what has become of Peter. Peter does not become anything either pro-German or pro-British or pro-American. Peter is as Peter was and shall be. Perhaps this is the only international fact which is stable to-day. Nations may be right or wrong. We believe they can be and are so. The advisers of Peter may be right or wrong, but to Peter is given the clearest and wisest judgment possible. When the nations accept him as their moralist he will speak what he knows. His knowledge will not be based on the propaganda of diplomacy or of newspapers. His knowledge is the high knowledge of the moral law, laid down in Scripture or Apostolic tradition, interpreted by the centuries and indirectly the last means left to the nations to receive the results of the war through a Divine agency."

BATTLE-HYMN FOR OUR ARMY

AMERICA'S BATTLE-HYMN might well be "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" and perhaps will be if our fighting men so decide. The suggestion, at any rate, comes from a corporal in the Headquarters Troop of the 101st United States Cavalry, and *Trench and Camp*, the weekly published at the national camps and cantonments for the soldiers, has set out to collect the vote. The hymn has already been used as a marching-song and its effect is always electrical. When the last suffrage parade took place in New York one section comprised the mothers and wives of enlisted men. They carried an enormous banner bearing the stars indicative of their devotion, and when passing the grand stand at the Public Library they sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Perhaps it was their farewell message, now taken up by the men themselves. The corporal, in making his suggestion, writes:

"Our great President has outlined America's policy and declared to the Teutonic Powers that we seek nothing but justice to the oppresst and an assurance of everlasting peace, with the downfall of autocracy. Can those words mean anything but that we have a righteous cause—that we are the inspiration of our allies—that we are in a war for world-freedom—that we are the reserve forces of the Almighty sent forth to struggle for weary brothers-in-arms, who for over three years have stayed the onrush of the diabolical, God-forsaken foe? Can those words mean anything but that we are the last, final, mighty blow, called on by the very God himself to bring inspiration and new courage to the battle-worn hosts of righteousness?

"Do we not, therefore, need a battle-hymn that characterizes the cause for which we fight and give our very lives and fortunes for its victory? Can it better be exprest than by that old familiar marching hymn of

Onward, Christian Soldiers!
 Marching as to war,
With the Cross of Jesus
 Going on before.

"Have you ever heard that wonderful hymn blared forth by massed bands? Have you ever listened to your regimental band play it on their way to or from Sunday church-service? Have you ever felt the thrill—the cold chill creep up your back until it came with a rush to the very roots of your hair, when you heard it as you marched on parade in the old home town? Is there anything more inspiring than its marching rhythm—its words and simplicity of meaning? Has it not been the old reliable of band-leaders for years to bring applause from an unresponsive audience? Does it not appeal to you as the battle-hymn of the hour—the very thing we need—that extra something not exprest by bayonets or bursting shells, but the human dynamic force back of them inspired to an overwhelming victorious strength?

"We will not have time to sing it in the trenches nor going over the top, but we can sing it and have our bands play it as they march through the streets of America, England, France, Italy, and Russia on our way to the front. It will proclaim to nations everywhere that America has a divine objective.

"Let us then sing it everywhere, on the march, in the divine service—in our hearts. Let it grow and kindle within us. Let us thoroughly understand our objective in that song, so that no matter what the experience or sacrifice may be we will stick to our task with that tenacity which has ever marked American victory. Therefore, let the bands sound off—The Battle-Hymn of America:

Onward, Christian Soldiers!
 Marching as to war,
With the Cross of Jesus
 Going on before;
Christ, the Royal Master,
 Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
 See his banners go.

Commenting on the suggestion, the Camp Hancock edition of *Trench and Camp*, published at Augusta, Ga., says:

"His suggestion is an excellent one. No hymn is more universally sung. No hymn rings with the martial spirit as does 'Onward, Christian Soldiers!' There is a dignity, a sweep of majesty in the setting that enraptures and ennobles any soul the least bit responsive to emotion. We have heard it sung by 20,000 people and the effect was tremendous. It has been sung in our hearing by small gatherings, and never does it fail to impart virility and a challenge to the holiest impulses. We heartily indorse the suggestion."

BOLSHEVISM AS A RELIGION

TO VIEW BOLSHEVISM as a religion requires an observer nearer the source of infection than the United States, remarks the New York *Times*, for "no trace of anything religious can be seen in either the acts or the professions of the Bolsheviki." But the Russian is idealistic if he is anything, and he may easily erect these new ideals into a form of spiritual faith. That he is inconsistent never troubles him either, and a confirmation of this trait appears in Mr. Harold Williams's dispatch to the New York *Times*, wherein he says that "the Russians of all classes stubbornly celebrated Christmas, despite snowstorms and the secularism of their present rulers." It is from this same correspondent that word comes of the latest interpretation of the ruling power, and he derives the characterization from a "writer with a restless, probing mind." The man himself is not a Bolshevik, but he is "extremely interested." The analytic tendencies here revealed recall the suggestion offered years ago by a New York paper to the Concord School of Philosophers, who used to meet annually to discuss Emerson in all possible lights. It was this writter's flippant suggestion that at one session they "consider Emerson as a buzz-saw." The Russian writer who sees Bolshevism as a religion compares it with early Christianity as "a mass movement." There are certainly points of resemblance, says Mr. Williams, "for instance, in the fanatical sectarianism and marked apocalyptic tendency." We read:

"My friend admitted that Bolshevism as a religion could not last, because its aims are purely material, and its material basis would inevitably fail; but he considered that while it did last it would work extraordinary changes.

"It is certainly true that Bolshevism as a mass movement has an almost religious quality. I remembered a little railway man who assured me in almost Biblical phrase that Bolshevism made glad the soul, tho he was doubtful of the ultimate results, and none who knows the history of Russian dissent can have failed to notice that many of the emotional tendencies of the extreme sects seem to have combined with great force in this new movement.

"Given the idea of Bolshevism as good tidings to the poor, as a short cut to an earthly paradise, its infectious character and the power that lies in its childish irrationalism become intelligible. Even that extraordinary jargon with which the Bolshevik writers and speakers disfigure the Russian language seems to have on the masses the effect of a strange ritual language in the Church service."

An Ottawa writer in the Boston *Transcript* comes very close to the same characterization of the Bolsheviki, tho his temper may be a trifle sarcastic:

> "Now that the Bolsheviki will fight Hohenzollernism they tend to become popular in the *bourgeois* countries, whose ruling classes they disgruntled by seriously attempting to establish government by the people for the people, and by declaring for a peace calculated to establish genuine democracy throughout the world. What else do or can they mean by holding that folks who farm the land should own it; that they who do the hard manual labor should control distribution of the product; and that each and every recognizable nationality should decide for or against its own independence or self-government? Their truly Christian charity seems to include even the Yellow and Black races. It seems they would that every authority founded on the 'Might makes right' principle should voluntarily retire from applying it, whether on the sacred pretense of desire to Christianize the heathen, or in the more appealing name of trade, or on pleas really signifying that the 'white man's burden' of autocars requires him to enslave natives in rubber-producing regions. Lenine and his associates did appear as affording the terrific spectacle of authoritative men really bent on furthering the world-wide acceptance of the ultra-revolutionary principle, 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.' Or, by way of avoiding slander of the Bolsheviki, let us charge them with no worse than standing monstrously for the French Revolution scheme of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' which trinity can not be established separately, as all British and American and French history proves. Now that the Bolsheviki engage to fight Germans on behalf of their cause, tho admirably disregarding the 'Thou shalt not kill' commandment, they come closer to our affections, the more so the clearer one remembers how Christ whipt the money-changers out of the Temple and Peter smote with the sword. Under the sweet influence of such *rapprochement* one may take leave to speculate on the sort of world Lenine might or would bring to pass did the Kaisers and Kings and Republics of 'Business'—all alike accept and advance his principles."

WHEN THE KAISER PREACHED AT JERUSALEM

WHEN THE KAISER ENTERED JERUSALEM nineteen years ago (October 29, 1898), the ceremony seemed to be a compound whose only analogy is found by eye-witnesses in their memories of Barnum. A German band played and German flags fluttered, and the All-Highest rode on a charger decked out like a crusader. The authority for this account is Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, now a member of the British Parliament, but then a newspaper correspondent, and he now confesses that he set a few fictitious tales in circulation which only the Paris press gave publication. He told French journalists, who promptly regaled their papers, that "when the Kaiser came ashore at Haifa he tried to walk on the water, having heard that this had been done by some one else many years ago in that part of the world." It was reported that when he failed "he said he didn't believe the tale told about the other person." A second tale was to the effect that "the Kaiser entered Jerusalem on a donkey, while the people strewed palm branches in the way and shouted 'Hosanna.'" Paris, somehow, was also provided with pictures showing the incident. Mr. Leigh Hughes now gives to the London *Times* the real facts in the case:

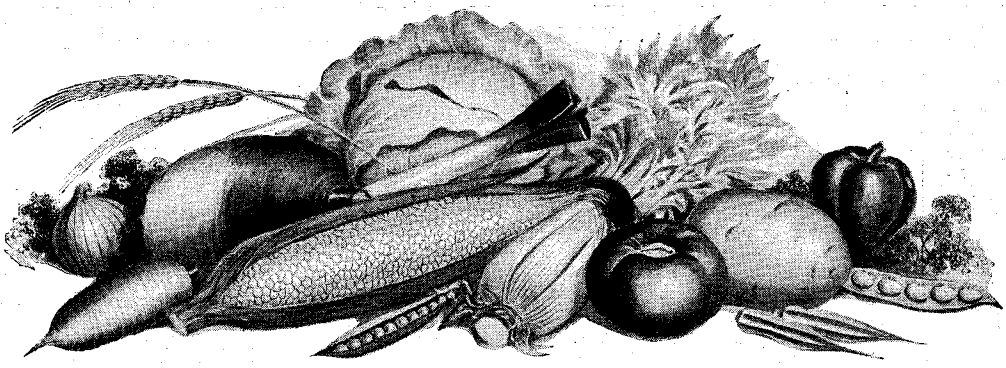
> "It was at about a quarter-past three on the afternoon of Saturday, October 29, 1898, that this curious specimen of a pilgrim entered the Holy City, armed to the teeth, escorted by troops, with Turkish mounted police thrashing out of the way such natives as had drawn near. Some accounts of the event relate that he went in by the Damascus Gate, but that is not the case. To oblige their Imperial guest the Turks had made a breach in the historic and immemorial walls of Jerusalem in order to save the Kaiser from the trouble of turning an awkward corner—an outrage that may have satisfied his sense of *Kultur*. It may be thought that any reflections I cast on those 1898 proceedings have been tinged by the fact that we are now at war with the chief performer, and that what then appeared harmless now seems offensive. That is not, however, the case, for at the time I wrote an account of the event in which I described the Kaiser as the only rival of Barnum, and in regard to the procession of German officers, Turkish pashas, and the horde of hangers-on, I then wrote: 'Nothing like this has been seen since Noah came out of the ark.'
>
> "The Kaiser had arrayed himself like a crusader as seen in pantomime—helmet, silk robe, and the other usual trappings for the part. He appeared to be in a mood of exaltation, and saluted with almost epileptic fury. Indeed, it seemed to me that he imagined he had captured the city by the sword instead of arriving there, as was the fact, as one of Cook's personally conducted tourists. I have sometimes seen accounts of that Imperial trip to the Holy Land in which it is said that the German thoroughness and efficiency were shown by the perfection of the arrangements and by the manner in which the time-table was kept. All these tributes to that perfection of arrangements are well deserved, but the Germans had nothing to do with it, as the whole business, including the providing of money and the catering and transport, was in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, of Ludgate Circus, and it would be impossible to imagine a more British institution than that."

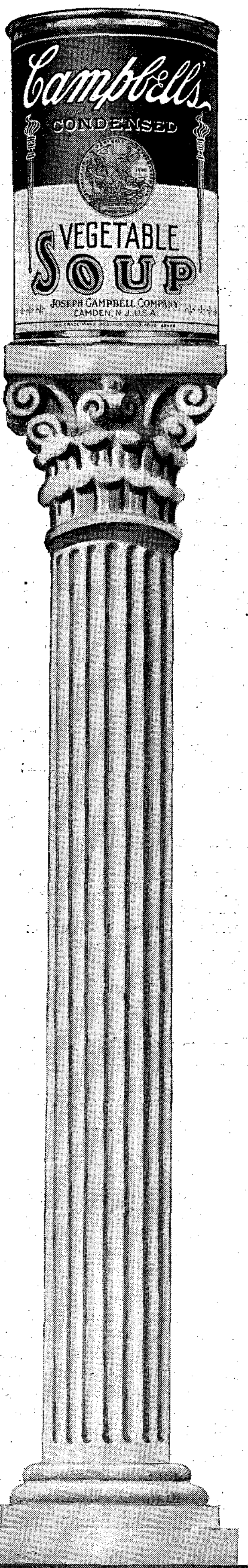
If the matter had been left to the Turks Mr. Hughes would not have seen the show at all, for the Turks "do not appreciate the press." But one of the British correspondents had a letter of introduction from the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., and so drew the Kaiser to announce that he wished all facilities to be given to journalists. Permission came so late that they had to hire a special train and they arrived at Jerusalem "a couple of hours before the curtain went up."

> "What struck me about the Kaiser in Jerusalem more than anything else was his complete lack of a sense of humor—a lack so complete as to be hardly consistent with entire sanity. The entry ceremony which I have mentioned showed the truth of the saying that there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. For it was really ludicrous beyond description, and so were some of his subsequent performances in that city. I have never witnessed anything more really funny than his appearance as a preacher in a church in Jerusalem, when he took part in the dedication of a German Protestant church there. He and his attendant officers, gigantic men selected on the Barnum principle because of their size, marched up the church, all armed to the teeth, with a mixture of the goose-step and the cake-walk, while the choir sang a respectful anthem which the Kaiser took to refer to himself, and acknowledged it with a military salute! As Germany is not my spiritual home it happens that I do not understand the German language—indeed, I am so ignorant in this respect that I was not always sure whether the Imperial preacher was tackling a guttural or clearing his throat. But the tone throughout was that of a drill-sergeant giving orders.
>
> "As I came away I talked to a German officer who knew our language and our country well. He said, 'I know you make fun of our Emperor in your country.' I said that of course we would not be so rude, but he retorted, 'Oh, I know all about it, I see *Punch*,' and then he added this discriminating remark, 'Whatever you may say about him this at least is true—he is the greatest commercial traveler in the world.' That seemed to me to be true at the time, but his journey to Jerusalem and Palestine has not turned out to be good business for the Turks."

The British seem to relish Mr. Leigh Hughes to such an extent that *The Pall Mall Gazette* also had him turn over his reminiscences of this event, and in that journal he adds to the account of the church service given in *The Times:*

> "I had the advantage of hearing the Kaiser preach a sermon in a church in Jerusalem, and I am bound to say that he peached as hard as ever he could. I do not understand the German language, so I could not be sure as to what he was saying, but I recognized one word, which was 'Ah-men,' and I was glad to hear it, because then I knew that he had finished. Let me add, in a spirit of fairness, that there was no collection. . . . I heard the Kaiser make a speech in Damascus, in which he claimed that the Turk was his oldest ally in the world, and that he hoped all the Mussulmans in the world would look up to him as their real protector. Seeing that many millions of the Mussulmans are good British subjects, that seemed to me at that time to be a somewhat impudent claim."





High value for your money!

In fact you get a *two-fold* value in this nourishing soup.

You not only get unusual food value in the soup itself but you save money in using it. You do not have to add anything to make it complete. You have no expense for extra materials, no cooking cost, no labor, no waste.

You have a delicious strength-giving food all cooked, prepared and ready for your table in three minutes. A food so satisfying that you can almost make a meal of it.

There is not a food you can name more truly economical than

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

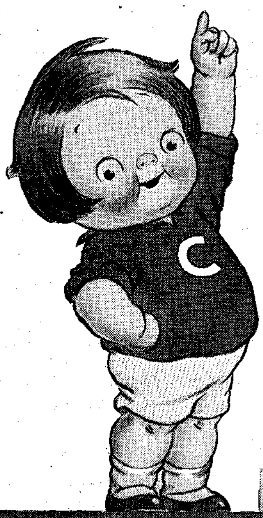
It supplies practically every element essential to a properly balanced diet.

The invigorating stock we make from high grade Government inspected beef. In this stock we combine choice potatoes, chantenay carrots and Canadian rutabagas—attractively diced. We add baby lima beans, small peas, barley, rice, Country Gentleman corn, Dutch cabbage and fresh okra, celery and parsley. We include also a fine tomato puree, a sprinkling of macaroni alphabets and a slight flavoring of leek, onion and sweet red peppers.

You could not buy the materials and make such a soup at anywhere near so low a cost.

In using *Campbell's* you have the benefit of the entire Campbell organization — the extensive Campbell farms, the Campbell agricultural staff, our staff of expert buyers and experienced chefs, the Campbell kitchens with their unequaled equipment and facilities.

All this is cooperative economy on the largest scale. It insures you the finest and freshest ingredients. It eliminates the loss, waste and spoilage of retail marketing. It makes a difference in your gas bill or coal bill. Best of all, it provides you with a never failing source of health and vigorous condition.



You will find it true economy to keep a supply of this wholesome appetizing soup always on hand. Be sure to add *boiling* water. Bring the soup to the *boiling* point, allow it to simmer a moment, then serve.

21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

HUMOROUS verse is admittedly one of the most difficult things to write well, but occasionally it can be done with distinction both as to poesy and humor. *Punch*, London's premier humorous weekly, is a storehouse of good things along this line, but few of its contributors can equal its editor, Sir Owen Seaman, either as technician or wit. Here is a typical example of Sir Owen in a mood half grave, half gay:

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

By Sir Owen Seaman

Each to his taste: if you prefer
The Kaiser's whip across your flanks;
If you enjoy the bloody spur
That rips your cannon-fodder's ranks;
If to his boots you still adhere,
Kissing 'em as you've always kissed 'em,
Why, who are we to interfere
With your internal Teuton system?

If from your bonds you know quite well
You might, this moment, find release,
Changing, at will, your present hell
For Liberty's heaven of lasting peace;
If yet, for habit's sake, you choose
This reign of steel, this rule of terror,
It's not for us to push our views
And point you out your silly error.

Herein I speak as I am taught—
That your affairs are yours alone,
Tho, for myself, I should have thought
They had a bearing on my own;
Have I no right to interpose,
Urging on you a free autonomy,
Just as your *U*-boats shove their nose
In my interior economy?

I'm told we have no quarrel, none,
With you as Germans. That's absurd.
Myself, I hate all sorts of Hun,
Yet will I say one kindly word:
If, still refusing Freedom's part,
You keep the old Potsdam connection,
With all my sympathetic heart
I wish you joy of that selection.

Much more typical of Mr. Punch's lash is this anonymous "roast" in verse on Mr. Cyril Scott, the composer. It runs:

THE MUSICAL CRITIC'S ORDEAL

[Mr. Cyril Scott, the musical composer, in his recently published volume on "The Philosophy of Modernism in Its Connection with Music," states that the criterion of lofty music, the method of gaging the spiritual value of art, "is only possible to him who has awakened the latent faculties of the pineal gland and the pituitary body."]

Lately I've been reading Cyril Scott's
Book on Music, modern and unmuzzled,
And, tho solving many toughish knots,
By one statement I am sadly puzzled,
Namely, that if we would understand
What divides the noble from the shoddy
We must cultivate "the pineal gland,"
Also "the pituitary body."

But unfortunately Scott refrains
(Hence my present painful agitation)
From elucidating how one gains
This desiderated consummation.
Must I fly to silken Samarkand,
Or explore the distant Irrawaddy
For the culture of my pineal gland
And of my pituitary body?

Is the object gained by force of will
Or some drastic vegetarian diet?
Does it mean a compound radium pill
Causing vast upheaval and disquiet?
Do I need some special "Hidden Hand,"
Or the very strongest whisky toddy
To arouse my dormant pineal gland,
My unused pituitary body?

Should I read the works of Mr. Yeats,
Or the lays of Wilcox (Ella Wheeler)?
Must I visit the United States
And consult the newest occult "healer"?
Is the tragedy of Ibsen's "Brand"
Or the humor of "Poor Pillycoddy"
Better feeding for my pineal gland
And for my pituitary body?

Vain the subtle art of Henry James,
Vain the wealth of Rothschilds or of Morgans,
If I fail to satisfy the claims
Of these mystic and momentous organs;
I'm no better than a grain of sand
Or a simple common polypody.
With an undeveloped pineal gland,
An inert pituitary body.

Blindly seeking for a helpful clue,
Welcoming no matter what suggestion,
I have lately sounded one or two
Leading doctors on this vital question;
But they think I'll have to be trepanned
If I wish effectively to modi-
fy the structure of my pineal gland
Or of my pituitary body.

Moral

'Gin pituitary bodies,
With awakened eye,
Meet with humble hoddy-doddies—
Smaller human fry—
Cries and kissing both are missing
When they're passing by,
And the astral demigod is
Comin' thro' the rye.

While on the subject of music, Mr. Louis Untermeyer gives us a savage portrait of a "popular pianist" in his book, "A Player and His Audience," which Henry Holt publishes:

A PLAYER AND HIS AUDIENCE

By Louis Untermeyer

His fingers press upon the keys as tho
His hands were dripping thick with sirup,
The sweetness does not cloy; it seems to stir up
All sorts of greasy sentiments that grow
Maudlin and morbid. Tears begin to flow;
Young girls breathe heavily or sob unchidden;
Matrons and spinsters dream of things forbidden,
He piles the pathos on—*adagio*.

The concert ends. The powder-puffs come out;
A dying buzz—and people go about
Their idleness or drudgery as before. . . .
And in his taxi no one hears him say,
"I'll have to dye my hair; it's almost gray.
There was a time they used to weep much more."

The Westminster Gazette has a vivid picture of the tragedy that befell one of the "minor horrors of war" from the pen of E. C.:

THE LAY OF THE GOVERNMENT LADY

By E. C.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones
Was just a bundle of skin and bones—
The sort of woman you often meet
With knobbledy fingers and large flat feet—
Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch,
And she had dinner when you have lunch.

The Government Lady came to the door—
With printed leaflets—dozens and more—
She spoke to Maria firmly and long—
And all that Maria did was wrong.
She oughtn't to peel potatoes and boil them,
To peel potatoes was only to spoil them;
She oughtn't to waste the pods of the pea;
She oughtn't to stew and stew her tea;
She oughtn't to feed her baby on bread
Before it had ever a tooth in its head—
(Anna Sophia, mother of five,
Three were dead but two were alive,
Always had given her baby bread
Before it had ever a tooth in its head.)
She oughtn't to spend her money on drink;
She oughtn't to stuff up the drain of the sink;
She oughtn't to shut out air and light;
She oughtn't to close her window at night—
(Anna Maria Sophia Jones
Always fastened her window-click,
Air in a bedroom made her sick.)
She oughtn't to buy herself ready-made clothes—
She oughtn't — she oughtn't — Oh, goodness knows . . . .
Before the Government Lady had ended
Anna Sophia was highly offended.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones
Was just a bundle of skin and bones—
The sort of woman you often meet
With knobbledy fingers and large flat feet—
Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch,
And she had dinner when you have lunch.
But Anna Maria had *spirit* within her—
The spirit that makes a saint of a sinner—
When she saw what was right she went and *did it*,
And then, if need was, afterward hid it.
Anna Maria Sophia Jones
Asked in dull and colorless tones
The Government Lady to walk inside,
Opened the door of the passage wide,
Took a chopper and hit her hard,
And buried the body in the yard.

Often the most humorous verse is the shortest. Here is an example sent to the New York *Outlook* and written by "An Etonian":

THE CLEVER AND THE GOOD

If the good were only clever,
And the clever were only good,
The world would be better than ever
We thought it possibly could.

But, oh! it is seldom or never
That things happen just as they should;
The good are so harsh to the clever,
The clever so rude to the good!

Christopher Morley has a charming and a whimsical mind and both qualities shine out in his apostrophe to—perhaps—his son, which we find in *The Century:*

TO A VERY YOUNG GENTLEMAN

By Christopher Morley

My child, what painful vistas are before you!
What years of youthful ills and pangs and bumps—
Indignities from aunts who "just adore" you,
And chicken-pox and measles, croup and mumps!
I don't wish to dismay you—it's not fair to,
Promoted now from bassinet to crib—
But, O my babe, what troubles flesh is heir to
Since God first made so free with Adam's rib!

Laboriously you will proceed with teething;
When teeth are here, you'll meet the dentist's chair;
They'll teach you ways of walking, eating, breathing,
That stoves are hot, and how to brush your hair.
And so, my poor, undaunted little stripling,
By bruises, tears, and trousers you will grow;
And, borrowing a leaf from Mr. Kipling,
I'll wish you luck, and moralize you so:

If you can think up seven thousand methods
Of giving cooks and parents heart-disease;
Can rifle pantry-shelves, and then give death odds
By water, fire, and falling out of trees;
If you can fill your every boyish minute
With sixty seconds' worth of mischief done,
Yours is the house and everything that's in it,
And, which is more, you'll be your father's son!

Think of this with reference to the Hudson Super-Six

Fifty thousand cars sold in the past two years
Only 15,000 available this year

Thousands are bound to be disappointed this year for they won't be able to get a Super-Six.

During the active buying seasons there have never been enough Hudsons to meet the demand. Imagine then what must follow this spring, now upon us, when people will want cars. Automobile production has already been curtailed at least forty per cent under last year's output.

Passenger train schedules have been cut one-fifth. More and more now will we have to rely upon the automobile as a means of transportation. There simply will not be enough cars to meet the demand. And just see how the Hudson especially will be affected with its reduced production.

Never before has it been so important that the motor buyer be so particular about the proved qualities of the car he chooses. Thousands upon thousands of the best motor mechanics have left their regular employment in the garages and service stations throughout the country to give their skill to the repair of aeroplane and motor truck engines. The man who has a car requiring frequent mechanical attention will be greatly inconvenienced. There will not be the skilled men to make the repairs.

That is another reason why the Super-Six must be the choice car. Its reliability is so well established that buyers who appreciate the importance of having a car that does not call for constant mechanical attention, will soon take up all we can build.

Review in your own mind the history of the Hudson Super-Six as you know it.

Think of what it has done as proof of its endurance. You must know intimately the performance of from one to a dozen Super-Sixes. They are always on the road. Their owners almost never postpone planned trips because of some unexpected necessity for the car to go into the repair shops. They are just like proved and reliable timepieces which go on day after day and month after month doing the things they were built to do and doing it without obvious effort.

Bear in mind that any automobile is going to be hard to get before the season is past because of the reduced production. Then think how difficult in particular it will be to get a car of such demonstrated reliability as the Hudson Super-Six.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

As beautiful as your hair can be!

Do you know how beautiful your hair can be? Probably not, unless you make a regular confidante of Packer's Tar Soap at shampoo time.

It is fine to have a clean, healthy scalp, of course. But after all, it's the *hair* you're thinking of. You want it to be at its best, now and all the time—naturally.

If you will follow the simple directions that accompany each cake of "Packer's," you may gain a glimpse of what nature intended your hair to look like, at its best. Your scalp feels cleaner—indeed, it fairly tingles! Your hair too is softer, prettier—yes, even after your *first* shampoo with "Packer's."

Think, then, how beautiful your hair *can* be made to look, if you give Packer's Tar Soap a chance to work its helpful effect on your scalp. *Send 10 cents for sample half-cake.*

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. A post-card request brings you a copy.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Department 84A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City

Packer's Tar Soap
Pure as the Pines

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW A GERMAN SPY QUEERED HIS OWN GAME

ALL Germany would have rocked with laughter if the British had tried to induce Dr. Dernburg or Captain Boy-Ed to plead their cause at Washington, but that would be precisely similar to what Boy-Ed himself had the effrontery and stupidity to attempt. He actually asked Editor Rathom, of the Providence *Journal*, to lay the German argument for an embargo on munitions before President Wilson. The Providence paper had already begun its exposures of German plots here, so Boy-Ed had no excuse for his stupidity. He might as well have asked Haig to lead a German charge. Incidentally, to make his spilling of the beans complete, his break led to the exposure of the embargo movement as a German maneuver. Mr. Rathom himself tells about it as follows in the February *World's Work:*

On Sunday, May 2, 1915, several months after the Providence *Journal* had begun its series of exposures of German propaganda, which at that time very few people in the United States believed to be true, I received a telephone-message at a New York hotel where I was staying, from the steward of the German Club, at 112 Central Park South. After stating who he was, he said that two gentlemen, one of whom was Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, were very anxious to have a chat with me, and asked me if I would see a representative of Captain Boy-Ed and accompany him to the club-house at eleven o'clock that morning. I replied that I would, and half an hour later a man who was afterward identified as Dr. Führ, one of von Bernstorff's New York spies, came to my rooms, stating that he was from Captain Boy-Ed, and had a car at the door.

I went with him to the German Club and there, for the first time, met Captain Boy-Ed, who received me in a large private room. He said he had one or two important matters to talk with me about, and that while he realized the Providence *Journal* was antagonistic to him and to the German cause, he felt that he wanted to state frankly what was in his mind, and try to establish better relations with us. He said that his people were not at all satisfied with the way in which the German side of the case was being presented through American newspapers, and he wanted to ask whether I believed from my experience that the fault lay with the character and method of presentation of the material itself, or whether the majority of the large papers were so biased against Germany that they would not print the matter submitted. I told him that, regardless of the sentiments of American newspapers, they were naturally and rightfully antagonistic to any movement that looked like a propaganda attempt to use their columns in any way, and that in my judgment the material with which newspaper-offices had been flooded by the German Publicity Bureau was on its face so false and malicious that no decent newspaper could handle it. He said he felt that criticism of this kind was somewhat just, which led him up to what he stated was the first of the matters about which he wanted to talk with me. He then asked if I would undertake the supervision of a German news bureau, having headquarters in New York and with branch offices in Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco, which would issue regularly to the press semiofficial statements from the Overseas News Agency, and also regular translations of news stories and articles appearing in the German newspapers.

He said he would be prepared to pay $10,000 a month for the maintenance of these bureaus, which ought to be run by skilled American newspaper men having a large and friendly relationship among other newspaper men, and he would be glad to pay $2,000 a month for my personal services, with a bonus of $10,000 at the end of six months, and would also agree that I was not to be known personally in the matter at all.

Mr. Rathom told Boy-Ed that it would be impossible for him to engage in such work, or to suggest any one who might undertake it. The attaché exprest his regret, but stated that there was another matter which he wished to take up with the editor, saying:

"I know that you have an appointment at the White House with the President during the coming week, and in connection with that appointment, I want to place a matter before you which comes from the Ambassador, who is now up-stairs in the club. He does not feel that it would be wise to see you personally."

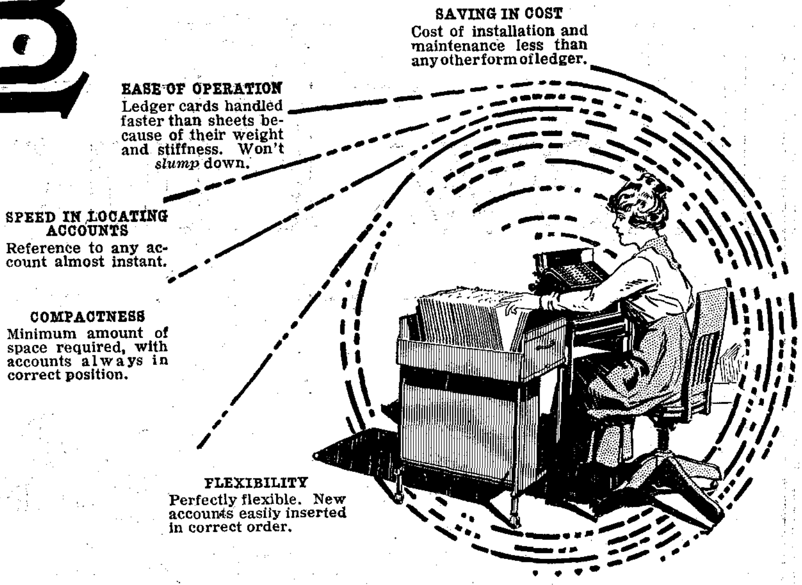
The following is, of course, not a stenographic report of the statement he then proceeded to make, but is very close to being stenographically correct:

"We want you to see the President to lay before him the suggestion that he reconsider his attitude regarding the embargo on arms. We want you to suggest to him that if either he or Mr. Bryan will go so far as to publicly declare to their fellow citizens that while there is no breach of neutrality in the making of arms, they would beg manufacturers not to indulge in the practise any further; he will very materially hasten the coming of peace by reason of our desire to meet him more than half-way."

I said that I did not understand his meaning and wanted some further light on his proposition. Captain Boy-Ed then continued:

"If the President will make this plea to American manufacturers, and if it results in the stopping of traffic in war-munitions from this country, the German Government will set in motion at once the preliminary machinery for peace negotiations. The only basis for any present negotiations will be the stoppage of the arms and ammunition-traffic between this country and our enemy. You can tell the President that this proposal is based on that proposition, and that if the embargo is carried through effectively Germany will begin negotiations immediately, and will agree to withdraw from Belgium and from the occupied portion of France. We will not consider the payment of one dollar in indemnity, nor will we consider giving up any part of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany will agree to rebuild, in as good a condition as they were before the war, all public buildings destroyed in Belgian towns, and that is all. We have a specific reason for wanting these facts laid before Mr. Wilson from outside sources. What do you think of it?"

I told Captain Boy-Ed that I thought he must be crazy, and suggested that if the German Embassy or the German Government had any proposition to make to the President of the United States they



SAVING IN COST
Cost of installation and maintenance less than any other form of ledger.
EASE OF OPERATION
Ledger cards handled faster than sheets because of their weight and stiffness. Won't *slump* down.
SPEED IN LOCATING ACCOUNTS
Reference to any account almost instant.
COMPACTNESS
Minimum amount of space required, with accounts always in correct position.
FLEXIBILITY
Perfectly flexible. New accounts easily inserted in correct order.

Increases *speed* and efficiency—

The Library Bureau card ledger for active, inactive and savings accounts is no longer an experiment. Hundreds of banks in every section of the country are finding it a dependable *first-aid* to *speed-with-accuracy* in machine posting.

Daily the labor shortage becomes more acute. Bank executives realize they must maintain their efficiency despite the war. But with new and inexperienced clerks it is no easy problem.

The beauty of machine posting with the L. B. Card ledger is that it is practically *mistake-proof*. The saving in time permits the ledger clerk to take up additional duties—increasing his value to himself and to his bank. Let us tell you more about the L. B. Card ledger. Write for the new booklet which tells the story of its installation in a leading bank in the middle west. *Call at our nearest branch office.*

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems

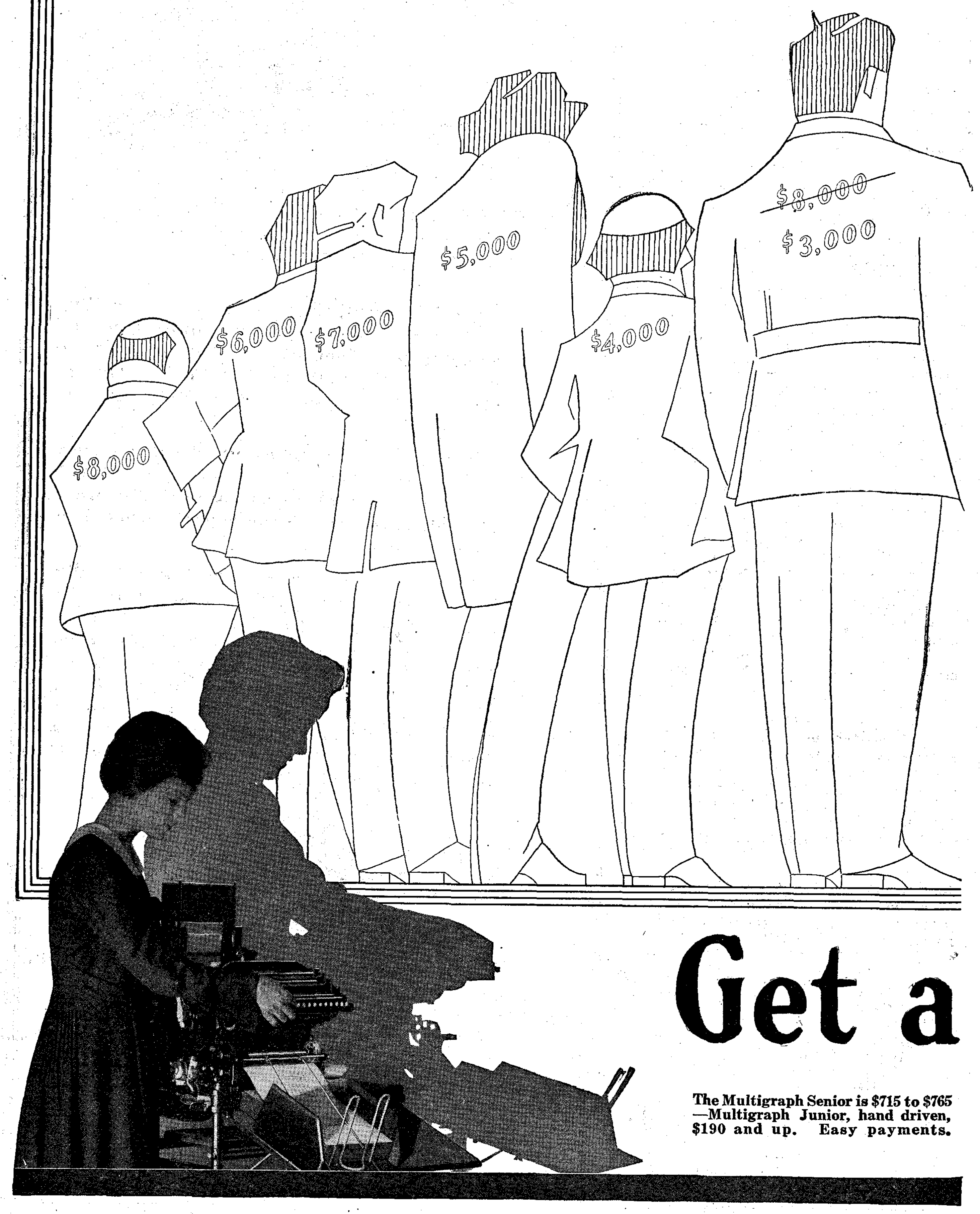
Filing cabinets wood and steel

Founded 1876

Boston 43 Federal st.
New York 316 Broadway
Philadelphia 910 Chestnut st.
Chicago 6 N. Michigan ave.

Albany, 51 State street
Atlanta, 124-126 Hurt bldg.
Baltimore, 22 S. Charles street
Bridgeport, 311 City Savings Bank bldg.
Buffalo, 508 Marine Nat. Bank bldg.
Cleveland, 243 Superior arcade
Columbus, 517 Columbus Savings and Trust bldg.
Dallas, 503 Insurance bldg.
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric bldg.
Detroit, 400 Majestic bldg.
Fall River, 29 Bedford street
Hartford, 64 Pearl street
Houston, 708 Main street
Indianapolis, Fletcher American Bank bldg.
Kansas City, 215 Ozark bldg.
Los Angeles, 440 Pacific Electric bldg.
Milwaukee, 620 Caswell block
Minneapolis, 428 Second avenue, South
New Orleans, 512 Camp street
Pittsburgh, 637-639 Oliver bldg.
Providence, 79 Westminster street
Richmond, 1219 Mutual bldg.
St. Louis, 618-621 Boatmen's Bank bldg.
St. Paul, 116 Endicott arcade
San Francisco, 539 Market street
Scranton, 408 Connell bldg.
Springfield, Whitney bldg.
Syracuse, 405 Dillaye bldg.
Toledo, 551 Spitzer bldg.
Washington, 743 15th street, N.W.
Worcester, 716 State Mutual bldg.

How Much is an


$8,000
$6,000
$7,000
$5,000
$4,000
~~$8,000~~
$3,000

Get a

The Multigraph Senior is $715 to $765 —Multigraph Junior, hand driven, $190 and up. Easy payments.

Executive Worth?

$8,000—$5,000=$3,000

How much would an executive be worth to you in your business if he paid out $8,000 for things that could be bought for $3,000? How much would an executive be worth who stayed in a rut and stuck to *high costs* week after week when those costs could easily be *cut in two?* How much is an executive worth who fails to investigate new sources of efficiency, new avenues of economy, new ways of increasing *speed* and new ways of *getting new customers?*

How much is an executive worth who dilly-dallies through the days and lets his competitors sweep past him with *modern* ways of cutting costs and getting speed, while he depends on the *slow and cumbersome, time-wasting, profit-strangling methods of a bygone age?*

$8,000—$5,000=$3,000

Here's how Chandlee & Chandlee of Washington, D. C., cut an $8,000 expense to $3,000.

> During the past year our Multigraph Printing department has produced circulars, letterheads, envelopes, enclosures, miscellaneous printing and typewritten letters which would have cost us approximately eight thousand dollars at a cost of about *three thousand dollars,* saving us five thousand dollars in one year.
>
> Chandlee & Chandlee

And that isn't half the story. It isn't a *quarter* of the story. The same knife that cuts the costs also cuts the bands that are putting the *brakes* on your selling plans, that are producing friction where there should be none, that are causing delays where there should be *speed,* that are *holding back* your salesmen and keeping new customers away. *SEND IN THE COUPON and we'll tell you more.*

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It

MULTIGRAPH

The Multigraph
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Tell me what the Multigraph will do in our business.

Our line is____________________

Name____________________ Official Position__________

Firm____________________ Street Address__________

Town____________________ State__________ had their regular diplomatic channels through which to make it.

Boy-Ed said that the German Government could not put itself in the position of making the first move, but added:

"You don't realize what a tremendous influence we can bring to bear on Mr. Bryan through his church affiliations, and our good friends who are close to the Administration. Anyway, we want you to make the suggestion to the President when you see him this week. You will find a great many forces moving along in that direction before the week is over."

I asked Captain Boy-Ed how he knew I was going to see the President. He replied:

"We know whatever we wish to know."

I told him that if I did see the President I would tell him what he said. Captain Boy-Ed broke in at once with the exclamation:

"No, you must not say where this proposal came from. All I want you to do is to throw out a suggestion as to how such an act on his part will be received by our Government. Tell him you have inside information. I forbid you to suggest to him that you have ever seen or talked with me."

I told Captain Boy-Ed that I would put the whole subject before the President, and would state exactly what the proposition was, and from whom it came. This ended the conversation and I left him.

On Wednesday, May 5, the entire matter was laid before the President.

THE MURDER OF RASPUTIN — THE POWER BEHIND THE RUSSIAN THRONE

IF Alexandre Dumas *père* has not invented Rasputin somewhere in his many novels, he ought to have done so, is the reflection of a best-seller author who was regretting the fact that all the novel possibilities of the Russian monk had been worn trite in newspaper cable dispatches. Various versions of Rasputin's death have come to us, and while in the main the facts are accurate, there are errors in some important details of the story. This we are told by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr in a volume entitled "Inside the Russian Revolution" (Macmillan, New York), where she recounts the episode of Rasputin's murder as narrated by Prince Felix Yussupoff, "the man who fired the shot that freed Russia." It is not true, as has been charged, that the Prince killed Rasputin because the monk had shown too much admiration for his wife, the Grand Duchess Irene Alexandrovna, and she took no active part in the assassination. The night the monk was lured to the Yussupoff palace, she was in the Crimea, our author informs us, and Rasputin was killed because of his evil influence on the Czar, uncle of Prince Yussupoff, and his worse influence on the Czarina. When evidence was presented to the Prince that Rasputin was trying to influence the royal pair to force Russia into a separate peace with Germany, Yussupoff decided that the time had come for Rasputin to die. The monk was invited to Yussupoff's house, he accepted, and, says our author:

"I have often walked past the great, beautiful, yellow palace on the Moika Canal, the Petrograd town house of the Yussupoff family, and tried to reconstruct the ghastly drama enacted there on that December night. Snow burying the black ice of the canal, shrouding the street and silent houses, dimming the street-lights, and in a basement room, a private retreat of the lord of the palace, a young man sweating from every shivering pore, and watching the sinister monk eat and drink deadly poison which affected him no more than water. They had fed one of the poisoned cakes to a dog, just before they sent them down-stairs to be fed to Rasputin, and the dog died in a few seconds. Rasputin ate one and lived. Explain it who can, but cease to wonder that the Russians firmly believe that Rasputin was something more than human.

Excusing himself, on some pretext Prince Yussupoff went up-stairs, where the others waited—young Grand Duke Dmitri and two or three other men, and told them the incredible news. When he went back he had a revolver in his pocket. He and the monk resumed their conversation, which was on general topics. It was the first time Rasputin had visited Yussupoff or had any particular conversation with him. The Prince was not a favorite at court, the Empress especially disapproving of certain alleged episodes in his youthful past. For this reason young Prince Felix and the monk were on formal terms, and it took a great deal of diplomacy to persuade Rasputin to make that midnight visit at all. They resumed their interrupted conversation, and in the course of it the Prince invited Rasputin to cross the room and look at an icon, or sacred picture, which hung on the opposite wall. These icons are frequently rare objects of art, gold or silver, and incrusted with gems. The icon, which was to be the last on which Rasputin's gaze was to rest, was an antique of almost priceless value. He looked, and the next moment a revolver shot tore through his side and he crumpled up on the floor without a groan. Prince Yussupoff had shot him.

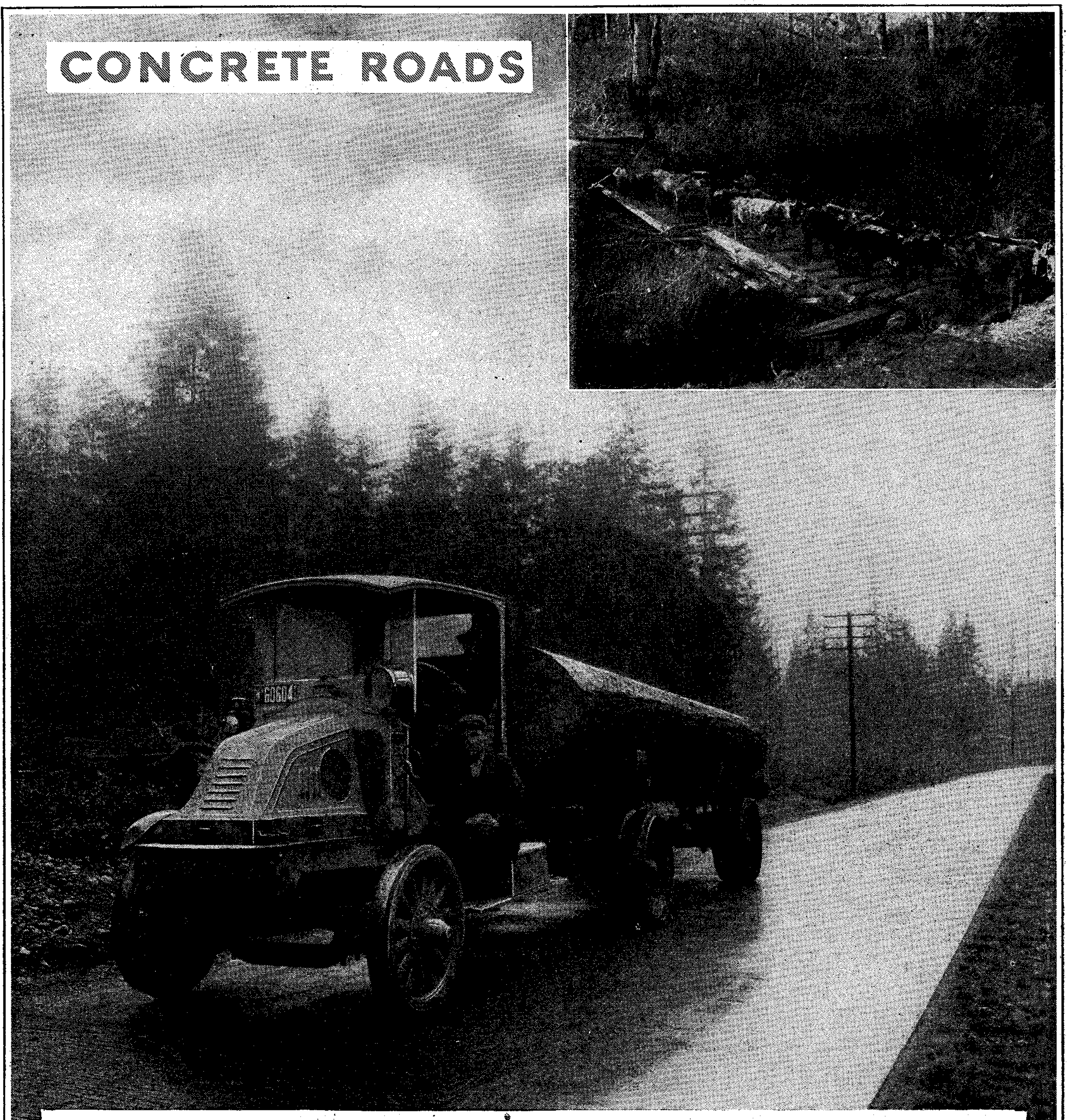
The Prince had never killed a man before, and it was natural that, in his revulsion of nerves after the deed, he should have rushed from the room. He fled upstairs and gasped out that it was over, the thing they had sworn to do was done. Rasputin was dead. The next thing was to get the body out of the house, and this task was rendered the more difficult because a policeman who had passed the house at the moment when the shot was fired, rang the door-bell and insisted on knowing what had occurred. He was pacified somehow, and one of the men went out to get a motor-car. Prince Yussupoff went down-stairs to guard the body until the car came. Rasputin lay motionless on the floor beneath the jeweled icon, but as his slayer reached the spot where he lay the monk's body shot up, the monk's long arms darted forward and his powerful hands reached and clawed for Yussupoff's throat. Half mad with amazement and horror, the young man tore himself loose, leaving one of the epaulets from his uniform in the clawing hands. Rushing with all his might to the room upstairs, he shrieked: "He lives yet! He is the devil himself! We can not kill him!"

"We must kill him!" they shrieked in return, and the whole band rushed for the stairs. When they opened the door Rasputin was crawling on hands and knees for the stairs. His face was diabolic. What followed does not make pleasant reading. They tried to kill him, crawling toward them, using every weapon they could grasp—revolvers, swords, daggers, clubs, heavy chairs, even their boots. They shot and beat him until he was senseless, but even then he did not die. They tied his hands and feet and, regardless of possible risk of detection, they loaded the senseless body into a motor-car, drove to the Neva, a considerable distance, and threw the still breathing thing through a hole in the ice. There Rasputin died.

That is the way Prince Yussupoff tells it. The world knows how the Czar had the body embalmed and buried, and how he and all the royal family walked in the funeral procession. It was the intention of the Empress to build a costly tomb over his grave, perhaps a church. They usually built a church to commemorate assassinations of royalty, and the poor, half-demented Empress of Russia regarded Rasputin as greater than royalty. Perhaps if the revolution of February had not succeeded, the church would have been built, loaded with gold and art treasures, as those Russian churches are, and might in time have become a shrine in which the superstitious would pray for miracles. But the revolution did succeed, and one of the first things they did was to unearth the corpse of Rasputin and give it another burial. I heard several accounts of that burial, all of them horrible. One account has it that the body was burned. It doesn't make any real difference. Rasputin had to be killed, and he was. The burial was nothing unless you find something symbolic in the uneasy character of the man even after he was dead. It does indicate, strangely, the sinister nature of the whole Rasputin episode.

No arrests followed the killing of Rasputin, altho the men who did it were known almost from the first. Rasputin's family, with whom he lived in Petrograd, knew where he went on his death-night, and when he did not return they telephoned Tsarskoe Selo to ask if he was there. The royal family lived in the Alexander Palace at Tsarskoe, and Rasputin often visited them there. But he did not live at court, as many people seemed to think. The Czarina, frightened half to death, sent for the Petrograd chief of police and the drag-net immediately thrown out drew in the policeman who had heard a revolver-shot from the yellow palace on the Moika Canal. The chief of police went in person to the Yussupoff palace and found it a shambles. Prince Felix had been so nearly prostrated by the events of the night—he is really little more than a boy—that he had not even had the place cleaned. The Prince at first refused to tell anything of the affair, and he steadily refused to divulge the names of the men who had helped him do the deed. But little by little the police unearthed the whole story, and the frantic Czarina learned that at least two of the assassins were of the blood royal. She demanded their punishment, and the Czar joined with her in the demand.

They would have sent all the men to the farthest Siberian mine if they had had their way. But there was a meeting of the Romanoff clan in the Tsarskoe palace, probably more than one meeting. The Grand Dukes were all there, and the Empress Dowager. They told the royal pair that nobody must suffer for the deed. Horrible as it was, it had to happen some time, because assassination was the certain end of men like Rasputin. They told the Emperor and Empress plainly that they were fortunate that only one assassination had taken place. Nobody at that



When the Call Came for More Ships

The CONCRETE ROADS of Snohomish County, Wash., were ready for immediate hauling, by motor truck, of millions of feet of shipbuilding and aeroplane timber.

Motor trucks carry the ponderous logs over nearly 140 miles of concrete roads in Snohomish County at steady speed, 365 days a year, without interruption, more quickly and more dependably than any other means of transport. This is but one instance of road preparedness supporting and expediting war preparedness. If concrete road systems were available everywhere, the Nation's vast war production as well as its commerce would be unhampered by shortages of fuel and raw materials. Its full military and industrial power could be mobilized.

Concrete highways are as necessary in peace as in war. They are becoming the very arteries of national life. Systems of them should be built. Delay only serves to add to the enormous burden which the public bears in maintaining impermanent highways under heavy motor traffic.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
DENVER
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PARKERSBURG
PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

time knew that the revolution was close at hand. None of the Romanoff family believed that the revolution would ever come. But they knew—all of them except the Czar and his wife—that the house of Romanoff was due to have a thorough cleaning, and they were thankful at heart that Prince Felix and young Grand Duke Dmitri had had the nerve to begin the work. The young Grand Duke was sent to the Caucasus and Prince Felix was banished to his estates. I don't know where the lesser lights were sent, but certainly they were not arrested. The Grand Duke is still in the Caucasus, the Provisional Government wisely considering him well off out there on the Persian border.

Prince Yussupoff is not only free but he is something of a popular hero still. He is very democratic, is openly sympathetic with the revolution, altho he detests the Bolsheviki, who have turned revolution into riot. The constitutional democrat and other conservative revolutionists admire the young man, and there is even a group, I don't know how large, which would like to see him the constitutional monarch of Russia. He is not a Romanoff, but his wife is. She is young, rarely beautiful, and a great favorite in society. As for Prince Felix, he belongs, if not to royalty, to a family which has intermarried more than once with royalty. On his father's side is Count Sumarokoff-Elston, the latter name indicating British descent, the original Elston coming over from Scotland during the reign of the Empress Catherine. He gained her favor and secured the title and estates of Sumarokoff. The father of Prince Felix assumed, by Imperial decree, the title of Prince Yussupoff on his marriage with the beautiful Princess Yusupova, the last of her line, who thus perpetuated the family name. The Yussupoffs are one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Russia. Their origin runs back into the half-fabulous days of Tatar domination, the name Yussupoff being Tatar, and not Russian at all. It means Joseph's son. The title, however, dates back only about a century. Prince Felix is the head of the family, his elder brother having been killed in a duel some years ago on French soil. He is barely thirty years old, and looks much younger. Nobody would be likely to pick out this man in a crowd for an assassin. He is tall and slender, and almost too handsome. With his fine features, dark, melancholy eyes, and ivory skin he might almost be called effeminate in appearance. One sees such men only in very old families where the vigor has begun to run low. There is plenty of vigor left in Prince Felix, however. He has an Oxford education and speaks English perfectly. He speaks many other languages besides, as the highly educated Russians are all supposed to do, but which they frequently do not. French is commonly spoken, of course.

It is quaint to read that in a long talk Mrs. Dorr had with Prince Yussupoff in Moscow the conversation turned mostly on the American public-school system. He was particularly interested in the Gary plan, which she was able to describe to him in detail. "It's the finest thing I ever heard of," he told her. "It is exactly what we ought to have in Russia." Then he said thoughtfully: "Mrs. Dorr, my wife and I want to do something for Russia, something really worth while. I don't want to be forever remembered for—for just one thing."

The story of the Rasputin murder, as told by one of the principals in the tragedy, is supplemented by the account of one of the reputed "dark forces" of which Rasputin had been the head and front—Anna Virubova, friend and confidante of the Czarina and believed by many to be the chief accomplice of Rasputin. In a word, she is considered a very dangerous woman, and in the judgment of this author is "either very dangerous or very much maligned." After two long intimate talks, Mrs. Dorr was convinced that Anna Virubova is absolutely innocent of wrongdoing. But if she is a criminal, "she ought to be put in prison for life, for her powers of deceit are simply marvelous," and we read:

How I met this woman, how she came to talk confidentially with me, where I saw her and when, are not to be written just now. They could not be published without injuring a number of people, perhaps including Madame Virubova herself. I saw and talked with her soon after her release from the prison hospital. She was still a little drawn and haggard from the hardships and the terror of her experiences in Peter and Paul, and she was in the depth of despondency over the plight of her friend the Czarina. She is a very pretty woman, this alleged Borgia-Jezebel. She has an abundance of brown hair and her eyes are large and deeply blue. Her features are regular, and her mouth curves like a child's. Two or three years ago the train on which she was traveling between Petrograd and Tsarskoe Selo was wrecked, some say purposely. Madame Virubova was desperately injured, both legs being broken and her spine wrenched. She was lamed for life and walks with a crutch, but in spite of that all her movements are singularly graceful. One of the stories about her is that she was a peasant girl brought to court by Rasputin and forced on the Empress as a convenient tool of the conspirators. This is quite untrue. Madame Virubova is a patrician by birth and before she was born, and long before Rasputin appeared in Tsarskoe Selo, her family was attached to the court. The father and the grandfather of Madame Virubova were court officials, confidential secretaries to the emperors of their times. Both her parents are living and I have met them. They are highly educated and unmistakably well bred. They are not rich people, but they live in a very beautiful apartment in an exclusive quarter of Petrograd.

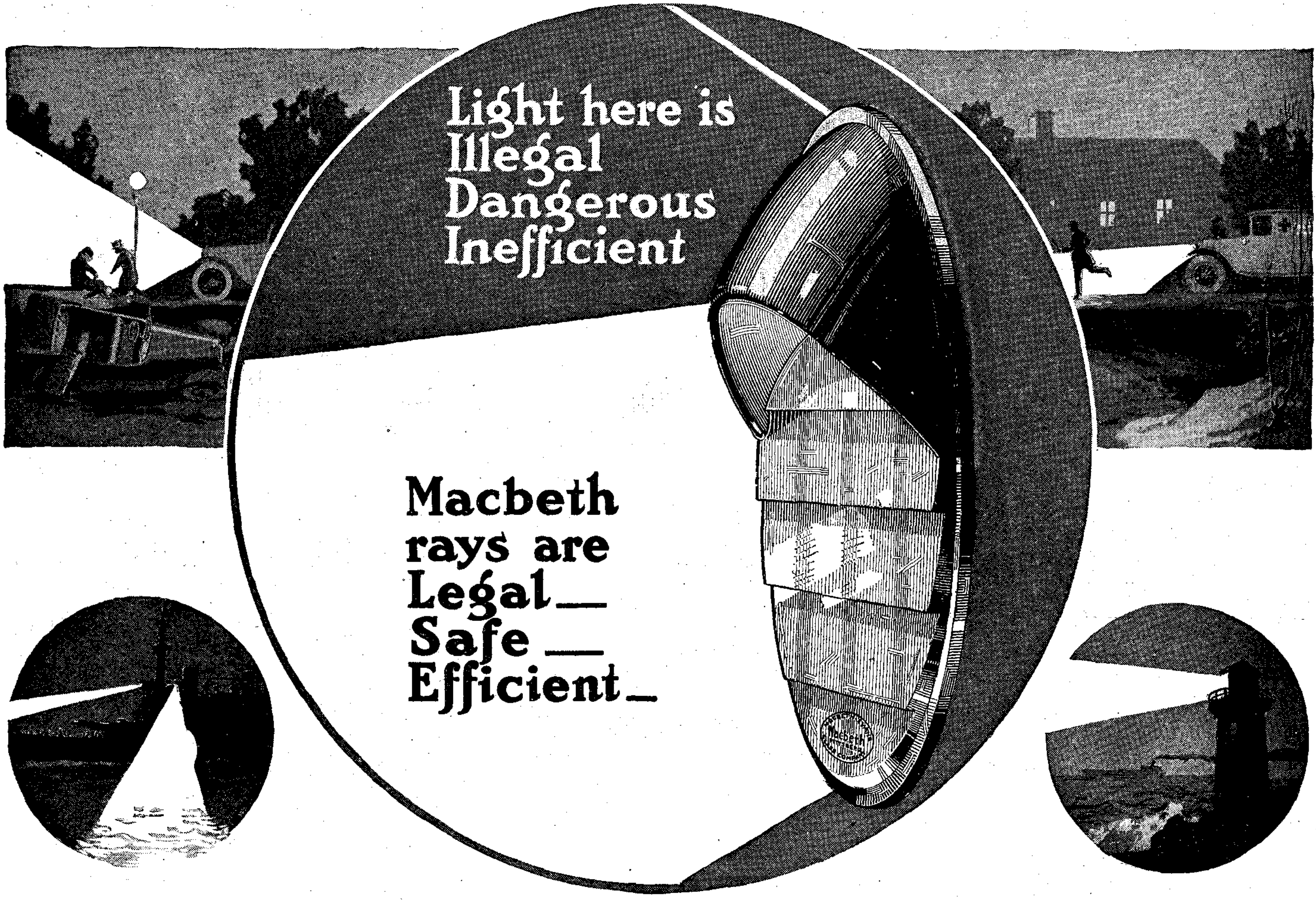
For more than a dozen years Madame Virubova lived on terms of closest friendship with the Czarina. She did not live at Court, at least she did not until after the murder of Rasputin, when she went to the palace to be near the frightened and despairing Empress. She had a house of her own in Tsarskoe Selo, and it was at her house that the Empress met the monk who was to have such a sinister influence on her after-life. The Empress, who was never popular at Court, and never happy there, liked to have a place where she could go and throw off her imperial character, be a woman among her intimate friends, care-free. Such a refuge was Madame Virubova's home to the melancholy Alexandra, wife of the Emperor of all the Russias. Madame Virubova's husband was an officer in the Navy, and gossip had it that he disapproved of his wife's friendship with the Empress, and disapproved still more of the people who were invited to meet her in his home. Rasputin was not the only one of the mystics and charlatans she met and talked with, it appears. The Empress was deeply religious, and she was interested in all kinds of strange and mystical doctrines. The husband of Madame Virubova was not, and he feared, as well he might, that almost any kind of a political plot might be hatched by that "little group of serious thinkers" who met in his drawing-room and in the scented boudoir of his wife. They quarreled. It got to the point where they did nothing but quarrel, and one day Madame Virubova was given a choice between her husband and her friend. She chose the friend, and thenceforth she occupied the house in Tsarskoe Selo alone. The husband went to sea, and after a year or two he died.

Something of this Madame Virubova told me, and the rest a friend of the husband told me. In her story the husband appears as a jealous, unreasonable, bad-tempered man, almost a lunatic. In her friend's story he appears a martyr. "I have not had a very amusing life," said Anna Virubova, in speaking of her marriage. She smiled, a little bitterly. "Perhaps that is one reason why I, like the Empress, was attracted to religion, why we both liked and trusted Rasputin. We did trust him, and to the end everything he did justified our confidence. As for the Empress's feeling for him I give you my solemn word of honor it was solely that of a grateful mother, and a devout member of the Orthodox Church." And then she spoke the words with which I have opened this chapter. "Let any American mother imagine that she had an only son who had come into the world a weakling, one whose life had always hung on a thread, and that that child had suddenly and miraculously been restored to health. Let her suppose that the person who did this wonderful thing was not a doctor, but a monk of her own Church. Wouldn't it be natural for that mother to regard the man with almost superstitious gratitude for the rest of her life? Wouldn't it also be natural that she should want to keep the monk near her, at least until the child grew up, in order to have the benefit of his advice and help in case of return of the illness? Well, that is the whole truth about the Empress and Rasputin."

"But did Rasputin really heal the Czarevitch, and restore him to health?" I asked.

"Judge for yourself," she replied. "Perhaps you know how ardently the birth of a son was desired by both the Emperor and the Empress. They had four girls, but a woman may not inherit the Russian throne. A boy was wanted, and when at last he came, a poor little sickly baby, the Empress was nearly in despair. The child had a rare disease, one which the doctors have never been able to cure. The blood-vessels were affected, so that the patient bled at the slightest touch. Even a small wound would endanger his life. He might bleed to death of a cut finger. In addition to this the boy developed tuberculosis of the hip. It seemed impossible that he could ever live to grow up. He was a dear child, always, beautiful, clever, and lovable. Even had less hung on his life than succession to the throne it would have been hard to give him up. Each one of his successive illnesses racked the

Macbeth Lens



Taking Chances is Criminal

Wherever the protection of life is necessary you find Macbeth Lenses.

On the mighty dreadnaught these powerful lenses stand guard against night perils. On the sea mariners are warned of dangerous shoals by Macbeth Lenses flashing in lighthouses.

Your safety driving an automobile at night demands this same high degree of lens efficiency.

Macbeth Lens gives you the light that's right—scientifically and legally right!

Forty years' experience is responsible for its perfection.

This lens complies with various state laws.

Laws demand the right kind of light—Macbeth gives it, *all* of it *on the road* where you need it.

The green glass enameled visor is an integral part of the lens.

Macbeth Lens is the signal of safety and courtesy to other drivers, and dresses up your car, gives it a tone and a touch of distinction.

All the upward rays of light are re-directed down. This makes use of otherwise useless light; makes a safety of otherwise dangerous light.

The front surface of the lens is divided into five horizontal prisms—each inclines at an angle determined with scientific accuracy.

These prisms re-direct the rays at the correct angle to give a long light, and concentrated brilliance on the road—not in the air or in the eyes of approaching drivers!

The concave recesses in the back of the lens spread the light laterally thus providing the very essential side lighting to illuminate the edge of the road in turning corners.

Don't take chances with bright lights, dimmers or inferior lenses.

Get legal protection, greater safety and satisfaction—by using Macbeth Lenses.

Macbeth Lenses for motor cars are made the same careful and scientific way as Macbeth searchlights and lenses for harbors, dreadnaughts and battleships.

Price per pair $5—Denver and West $5.50—Canada $6—Winnipeg and West $6.50

Macbeth Lenses are for sale by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh

Branch offices in: Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco; St. Louis.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

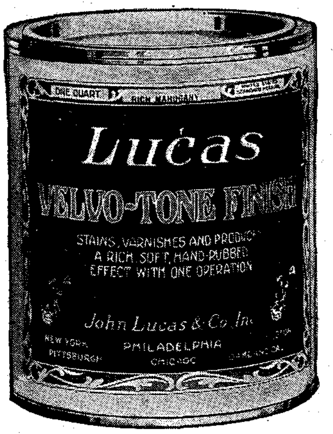
A New Way to Get the Fashionable Hand Rubbed Effect

Hand rubbing is no longer necessary to give woods this beautiful finish. *Velvo-Tone* now takes its place. In one operation it stains, varnishes and produces the hand-rubbed effect—the lovely, rich finish of expensive furniture. With *Velvo-Tone* you can make your woodwork or furniture any shade you want, and completely modernize its old-fashioned highly varnished or flat Mission finish. Easy to use. Just ask your dealer for

Lucas VELVO-TONE FINISH

Ask your dealer to show you *Velvo-Tone* color card; or send us 30c for can large enough to finish two chairs. Choice of Old Oak, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, Weathered Oak, Zarina Green, Black Flemish or Natural. Send 35c for either Rich Mahogany or Dark Mahogany. Booklet on how and where to use *Velvo-Tone* on request.

John Lucas & Co., Inc.
Office 211 Philadelphia, Pa.


ONE QUART
RICH MAHOGANY
Lucas
VELVO-TONE FINISH
STAINS, VARNISHES AND PRODUCES A RICH SOFT HAND-RUBBED EFFECT WITH ONE OPERATION
John Lucas & Co Inc
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CHICAGO

Multiply Your LANGUAGE-POWER by HUNDREDS

We could go to almost any length in our enthusiasm for an adjective to properly describe the power of the Funk & Wagnalls NEW DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY to develop your ability to write and talk TO THE POINT! Some folks are worrying through on a *two horse-power* verbal capacity—others can speak and write at eight or ten horse-power, and some at about twenty. The synonym department of this wonderful new book will immediately place at your fingers' ends JUST THE RIGHT WORD with which to express a given idea or make a desired meaning clear. It will add power, and then MORE POWER, to your ability to speak and write clear, convincing English. It will put you in the high-speed, 60 horse-power class.

al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-^{2} + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

You Need This Handy New Desk Standard Dictionary

No handy abridged desk dictionary contains so much of ready value and absolute dependability to the busy man. Treats 80,000 words and phrases—has 1,200 illustrations. On your desk it will readily settle questions relating to spelling—pronunciation—correct English—American history—English History—Geography—Science—Biography—Literature, etc., etc. It is new and right-up-to-the-minute—witness such entries as Battle of the Marne, Razing of Louvain, Bombardment of Rheims, etc. Large octavo, cloth, $1.50 net; with thumb notch index, $1.80. Half-Leather, indexed $2.25; postage 16c extra.

Note the Careful Treatment of Synonyms and Antonyms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

Empress with such terror and anguish that her mind almost gave way. For a long time she was so melancholy that she had to live in seclusion under the care of nurses. It was not so much assassins that she feared. It was that the child should die of the maladies that afflicted him. And, in addition to all this daily and hourly anxiety and pain she suffered, the poor Empress was torn this way and that by the grand dukes and all the members of the Court circle. Each one had a remedy or a treatment he wanted applied to the child. There were always new doctors, new treatments, new operations in the air. The Empress was criticized bitterly because she wouldn't try them all. The Empress Dowager—well—" Virubova looked at me and we both smiled. The mother-in-law joke is as sadly amusing in the palace as in a Harlem flat.

"Then came Rasputin," continued Madame Virubova. "And he said to the Empress: 'Don't worry about the child. He is going to live, and he is going to get well. He doesn't need medicine; he needs as much of a healthy, outdoor life as his condition can stand. He needs to play with a dog and a pony. He needs a sled. Don't let the doctors give him any except the mildest medicines. Don't on any account allow them to operate. The boy will soon show improvement, and then he will get well.'"

"Did Rasputin say that he was going to heal him?" I asked.

"Rasputin simply said that the boy was going to get well, and he told us almost the day and the hour when the boy would begin to get well. 'When the child is twelve years old,' Rasputin told us, 'he will begin to improve. He will improve steadily after that, and by the time he is a man he will be in ordinary health like other men.' And very shortly after he turned twelve years old he did begin to improve. He improved rapidly, just as Rasputin said he would, and within a few months he could walk. Before that, when he went out it was in the arms of a soldier, who loved him better than his own life, and would have gladly given his life if that could have brought health to his prince. The man's joy when the child really began to walk, began to play with his dog and his pony, was equaled only by that of the Empress. For the first time in her life in Russia she was happy. Do you blame her, do you blame me for being grateful to Rasputin? Whether he cured him or God cured him I know no more than you do. But Rasputin told us what was going to happen, and when it was going to happen. Make of it what you will."

Rasputin told the Empress of Russia that her son would begin to improve when he was twelve years old. Almost any doctor might have told her that it was not unlikely that he would begin to improve as soon as adolescence began. Many childish weaknesses, and even some very grave constitutional weaknesses, have been known to disappear gradually from that period. Empresses and ladies-in-waiting are not usually medical experts, but they might have learned that much from ordinary reading, if the doctors failed to enlighten them. But neither Alexandra nor Virubova knew it, and when Rasputin threw that gigantic bluff at them, they grabbed it. As a guesser Rasputin was a wonder, for the almost impossible happened and the sick little Czarevitch lived up to his prediction. That's what I make of it.

When the Czarevitch grows to manhood, if he ever does, and reads the history of his father's and mother's last years as rulers of Russia what a subject for reflection this whole Rasputin episode will afford him. He was the pawn shoved back and forth across the chess-board where the destinies of nearly two hundred million Russians, to say nothing of the Romanoff family, were being decided. He was the bait with which the biggest game in modern European politics was played. He and a wily monk and two women with a taste for mystical religion.

This was the beginning of the friendship between Rasputin and the royal family, Madame Virubova goes on to say, but it was by no means the only tie between them. Whatever anybody may say about Rasputin, whatever irregularities there were in his private life, and whatever he may have done in political plotting, she is convinced that he was clairvoyant, had second sight, and used it at least sometimes "for good and holy purposes." Often he had predicted other matters than the health condition of the Czarevitch. The Czar and Czarina consulted him at several crises in their lives, and in every case his advice was "miraculously wise." No one except a person with second sight could possibly have given such advice, according to Madame Virubova, who, when prest for information as to whether Rasputin was a German agent and bore part in the political intrigue for a separate peace with Russia, was silent for just a minute. She seemed to be pondering. Then she spoke, and her eyes were the candid eyes of a child. "Truly, I do not know. Certainly I did not believe it in Rasputin's lifetime, but now—I do not know. This much I do know, that it was difficult, very difficult, at the Russian Court, to avoid being drawn into political intrigues. You know, of course, what a Court is like."

"No," I said, "I don't know anything about a Court. Tell me what it is like."

"There is only one word in English to describe it," replied Madame Virubova. "That word is 'rotten.' A Court is made up of numberless little cliques, each one with its endless gossip, its whisperings, its secrets, and its plots, big and small. There is nothing too big or too small for these cliques to concern themselves with. They plot international political changes, and they plot private murders. They plot to ruin the mind and the morals of an Emperor, and they plot to break up a friendship between two women. They plot to raise this one to power and they plot to bring about the fall of another. They plot in peace and they plot in war. The person who lives at Court and is not drawn into some of these plots is an exception to the rule. That is all that I can say. However, Rasputin, as I told you before, never lived at Court. He did not even live in Petrograd. Most of his time was spent in Siberia, and he ought to have been in Siberia on the day he was murdered. But he had a home in Petrograd, where his wife and two daughters lived while the girls were being educated. Rasputin was very fond of those girls, and he was visiting them when that

DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE
CREATED BY BERKEY & GAY

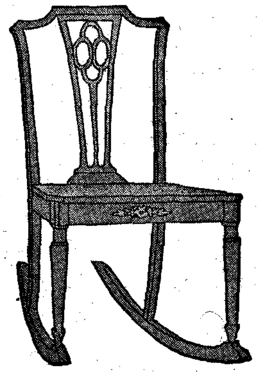
IT is seldom that you find enamel furniture so individual, so smart as this attractive suite from Berkey & Gay.

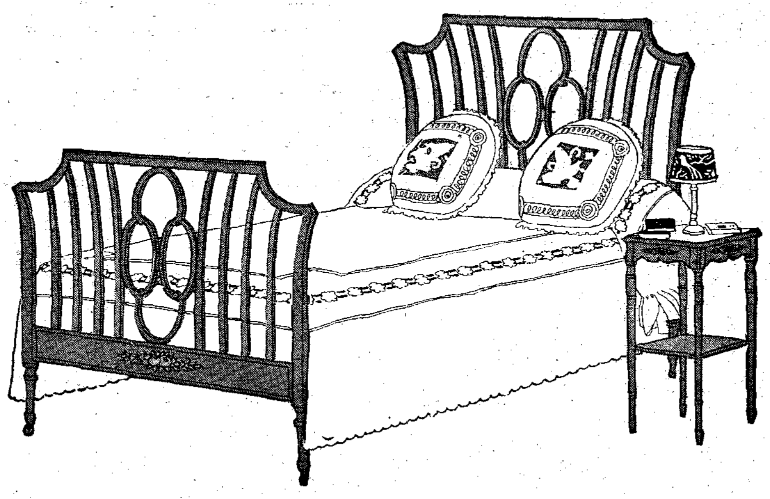
The interlacing ovals and graceful curves are a most interesting conception. In dark green, in blue, or in yellow, with an enlivening touch of other colors, this suite makes a charming, gay little room where any woman would feel youthful and light of heart.

One of the pleasantest bits of news about this delightful suite is—it is not expensive. You would not feel extravagant if you could enjoy its loveliness for only a few years. However, like every Berkey & Gay piece, this furniture is so excellently made that it may be treasured for a lifetime, for generations even.

The best furniture shops have Berkey & Gay Furniture. If you have any difficulty in finding this furniture, write to us and we will gladly tell you where you can see our new styles. Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, 176 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Such a comfortable little rocking chair for you to sit in while you knit or do a bit of fine sewing



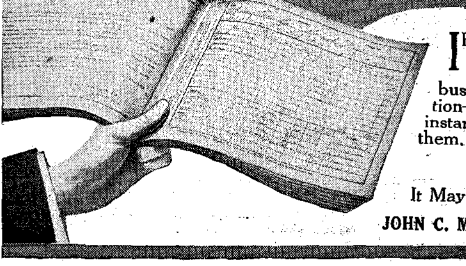


It is fun to wake up in the morning when you find yourself in a dainty and beautiful bed like this one

"The Right of the Child to be Well Born" is an instructive book on the science of eugenics, by George E. Dawson, Ph.D., which urges wise preparation and fit selection for parenthood. *Cloth bound, 75 cts.; by mail, 82 cts.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED
By James C. Fernald, L.H.D.
A handy book for office or home which answers simply and practically all puzzling grammar questions. *By mail, 83 cents.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK

FREE—This Book with Reproductions of Forms for Keeping Accounts and Records for Every Kind of Business



IF YOU keep accounts, or written records of any kind, you need this book. It will show you how you can simplify and facilitate the handling of business records—how you can save time—duplication—drudgery and brain-fag—make your records instantly available and save 50% of the cost of keeping them.

WRITE NOW FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

It May be Worth Hundreds of Dollars to You

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION, 997 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

Getting the best out of good trucks

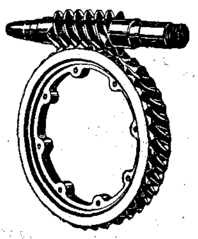
Pierce-Arrow quality is insured by systematic factory inspection of workmanship and materials at every step in the manufacturing process.

Pierce-Arrow performance is insured by systematic agency inspection of truck operation in the service of owners.

More than ever today, when so much depends upon the speeding up of American industry, the importance of this long-continued Pierce-Arrow policy is appreciated by Pierce-Arrow owners.

Pierce-Arrow agency inspection instructs and advises drivers and garage mechanics. It suggests improved methods of routing, maintenance and mechanical care. It forestalls mechanical trouble due to inexperienced drivers and careless handling. It aims to keep every truck in operation a maximum of time at a minimum of cost.

Pierce-Arrow factory inspection sees that you get good trucks. Pierce-Arrow agency inspection sees that you get the best out of them.

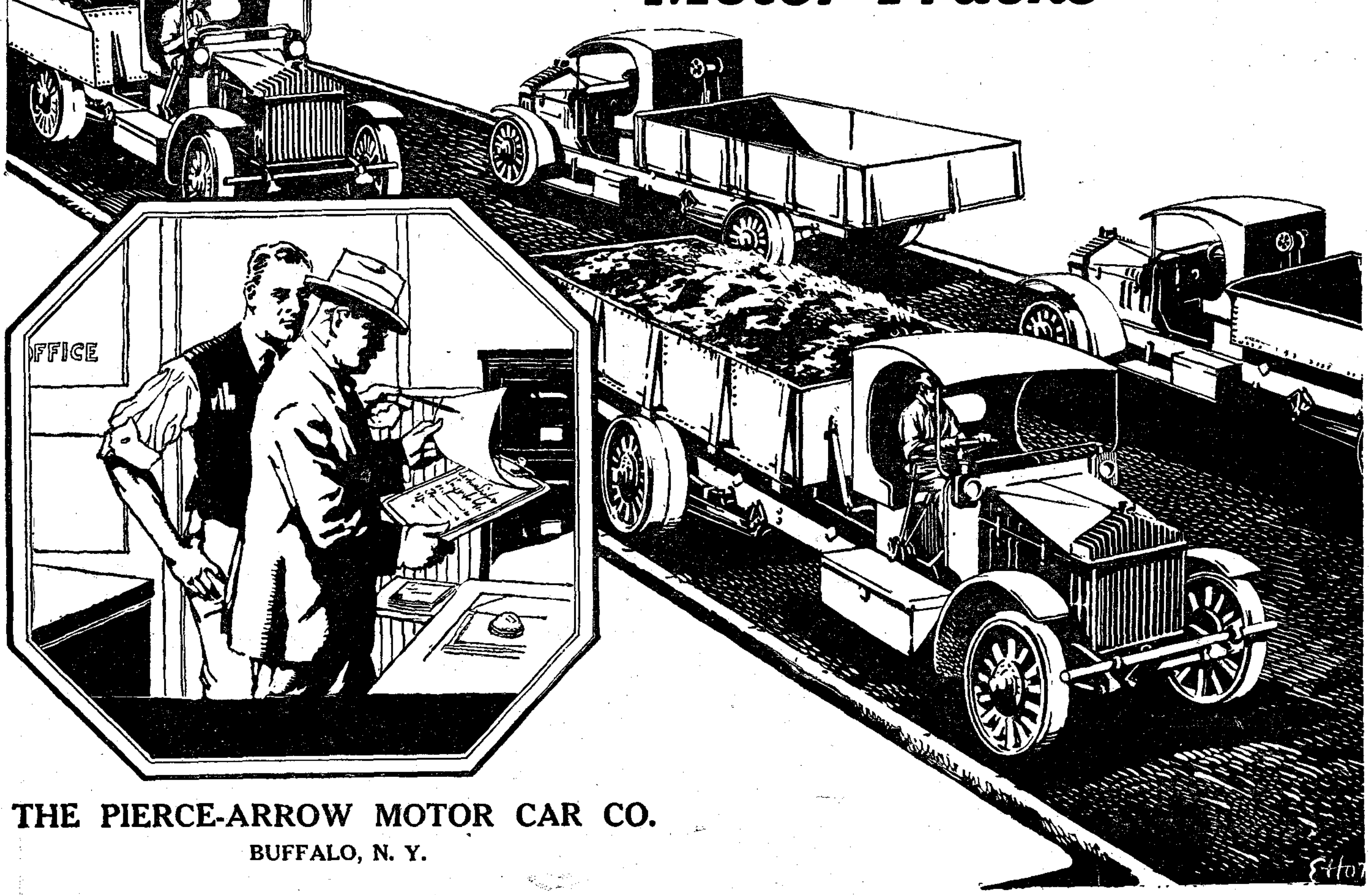


The Worm-Gear
All Pierce-Arrow trucks are equipped with the worm-gear drive, which is a positive guarantee of effective service under the most difficult conditions.

Specific data is available covering the cost of operation of Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks in many different lines of business, such as Transport, Grocery, Contracting, Coal, Brewery, Textile, Oil, Dry Goods, Chemicals, etc.

PIERCE-ARROW

Motor Trucks



THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Yussupoff boy killed him." Madame Virubova usually spoke of Prince Felix Yussupoff as "that Yussupoff boy."

In an even, passionless voice she went on to tell me the story of the murder in the Yussupoff palace, as it had appeared to the slain man's devotees in Tsarskoe Selo.

"We knew that certain people were plotting to kill Rasputin. His life was attempted, you may know, at least three times. But it never entered our minds that Prince Yussupoff was in the plot. He was not a favorite with the Empress, who thought him a very dissolute young man. Still, he was in Tsarskoe once in a while, because his wife, who is a lovely girl, often came, and sometimes he came with her. On one of his last visits he saw the Empress. I was in the room and I heard him say, quite casually, that he had invited Rasputin to come to his house. 'My wife wants to meet him,' he said.

"We thought no more about it, but on the morning after the dreadful thing happened one of Rasputin's daughters called me on the telephone and asked me if I knew where her father was, and if not would I telephone the palace and find out if he was there. Some intuition seemed to tell me that something terribly wrong had occurred.

"Trying not to let my voice tremble, I asked the girl when her father had left the house and with whom. 'He left about midnight,' she answered. 'I don't know whose motor-car it was that came for him, but he told us he was going to call on Prince Yussupoff.' I did not telephone the palace to ask about Rasputin. I went there as quickly as I could and told the Empress my news. 'He went to see Felix?' she exclaimed. 'Why should he have gone there now, when Irene is in the Crimea?' We looked at each other and the same kind of awful fear looked out of her eyes that had gathered in my heart. 'Send for the chief of police at once,' said the Empress. 'Tell him to come as fast as he possibly can.' It is almost too terrible for me to tell you. The police found the Yussupoff house in the most ghastly state of blood and—ugh!" she exclaimed, "it made me sick to hear them describe it, and it makes me sick just to remember it." After a moment she continued, real feeling in her voice, "The thing was not difficult to trace. The Yussupoff boy denied everything at first, made up a silly story about a dog that had to be killed."

When Madame Virubova said this I admit I shuddered. It was evident that she did not grasp the subtlety of that "silly story about a dog that had to be killed."

"While Prince Felix was still insisting that no crime had been committed the police found the hole in the ice, and around it, on the snow, many blood-stains. And then they found the poor corpse. They had killed him, first by shooting and then by every horrible means in their power. He was shot in the head and in the body, crusht and mangled almost beyond recognition. When he had been beaten until he was helpless those men tied him up with meters of rope and threw him in the river to drown. He must have regained consciousness at the end, because he had dragged one arm partially free, and by his hand we knew that he tried to make the sign of the cross. Yussupoff persisted in his denials until Grand Duke Michael and his son drove to the palace and told the Czar that they were all more or less in it, and that it had been a good thing to do. A good thing to murder and mutilate a defenseless man! Well, you asked me what Court was like.

"There was a terrific time at the palace. The Emperor was horrified, and the Empress, I think, was nearer the insanity they accused her of than she had ever been before. They demanded the name of every man and woman connected with the plot, and promised that every one of them should be brought to sternest justice. But what power had they, after all? The grand dukes and the whole family stood as one against the Emperor and Empress. They declared that no one should be punished for that atrocious crime. I can not tell you all they said and did, because that would be revealing confidences. But they held a strong enough club over the poor Emperor when they threatened to desert him in a troubled and uncertain time. He was absolutely forced to agree that only the principal plotters should be banished to their estates and the others should be left unpunished. Afterward, when we could talk about it at all," Madame Virubova resumed, "I reminded the Empress that the day before Rasputin was murdered that Yussupoff boy had telephoned to me asking me to arrange for him to see the Empress. She had declined to see him, and we both believe that if she had received him he would have killed her and then, very likely, me also. We are convinced that there was a great assassination plot all laid. But there is no proof."

This, then, is how the Rasputin murder appears in the reverse. Prince Felix Yussupoff did not look like a wholesale assassin to me, but, then, neither did Anna Virubova look like a poison-plotter. Evidently you have to be accustomed to the atmosphere of courts to judge these things. I don't judge anybody in this gruesome drama. I leave that to history.

I asked Madame Virubova why the Court cliques plotted against the Empress. "It was inevitable," she replied. "The Empress came there, a stranger, a poor, beautiful, painfully shy young girl. She did not know how to flatter or win favor. She was studious, and she was devoted to her husband and children. They needed her devotion—oh, far more than the ordinary family needs that of the mother. You have heard, I suppose, some of the atrocious slanders that have been circulated about the Empress. One of these had it that she encouraged the Emperor in his weakness for alcohol because she wanted to keep him in a muddled state of mind and herself be the real ruler of Russia. The exact opposite is true. The poor Emperor did drink too much sometimes, but it was not her fault. There were others at that Court who were vitally interested in keeping their Emperor in a muddled state of mind, and they constantly played on his weakness. His wife fought for him desperately, did everything in her power to save him from these men.

"Another slander said that the Empress tried to Germanize the Court, and that she made her children talk German to her. The children almost never spoke a word of German to her or to any one else. Of course they were taught German, with other languages, but English and Russian were the only two languages spoken in the family circle. The Empress was anxious for all her children to be good linguists, but not all of them were gifted that way. Tatiana, the second daughter, for example, declared that she never would be able to carry on a conversation in French, the easiest of all foreign tongues. But English they all spoke from their cradles.

"As for the Empress's intrigues for a

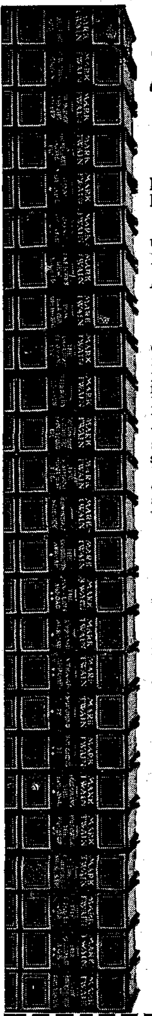
"Hey Tom!"

Do you remember when Tom Sawyer went swimming and had everything hidden so carefully, so that Aunt Polly couldn't find out?—

Aunt Polly had sewed up his shirt that morning.

But Tom had carefully re-sewed it, so he thought he was safe. But alack and alas, he used black instead of white.

Once more you will laugh with Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn—but you will want to cry as you laugh. For behind the joy of youth is the reality of life—the philosophy you did not see when you were a boy.



MARK TWAIN

25 VOLUMES

Novels Boys' Stories
Humor Essays Travel History

While he lived, we loved him. He made us laugh, so that we had not time to see that his style was sublime, that he was biblical in simplicity, that he was to America another Lincoln in spirit.

The Great American

He was American. He had the idealism of America—the humor, the kindliness, the reaching toward a bigger thing, the simplicity. In this work we find all things from the ridiculous in "Huckleberry Finn" to the sublime of "Joan of Arc"—the most spiritual book that was ever written in the English language, of serene and lovely beauty, as lofty as Joan herself. A man who could write two such books as "Huckleberry Finn" and "Joan of Arc" was sublime in power. His youth and his laughter are eternal; his genius will never die.

THE PRICE GOES UP AGAIN!

Mark Twain wanted everyone in America to own a set of his books. So one of the last things he asked was that we make a set at so low a price that everyone might own one. He said: "Don't make fine editions. Don't make editions to sell for $200 and $300 and $1000. Make good books, books good to look at and easy to read and make their price low." So we have made this set. And up to now we have been able to sell it at a low price.

Rising costs make it impossible to continue this sale of Mark Twain at a low price. New editions will cost very much more than this Author's National Edition. A few months ago we had to raise the price a little. That raise in price was a very small one. It does not matter much if you missed it. But now the price must go up again. You must act at once. You must sign and mail the coupon now. If you want a set at a popular price, do not delay. This edition will soon be withdrawn and then you will pay considerably more for your Mark Twain.

The last of the edition is in sight. There will never again be a set of Mark Twain at the present price. Now is your opportunity to save money. Now—not tomorrow—is the time to send the coupon to get Mark Twain.

Harper & Brothers
Franklin Square, New York
Lit. Dig. 2-2-18

Send me, all charges prepaid, a set of Mark Twain's Works, in 25 volumes, illustrated, bound in handsome green cloth, stamped in gold, with trimmed edges. If not satisfactory, I will return them at your expense. Otherwise I will send you $1.00 within 5 days and $2.00 a month for 14 months.

Name..

Address.....................................

To get the red half leather binding, change terms to $2.50 within 5 days and $3.00 a month for 20 months.

A Question of Fitness

In the city—broadcloth and satin.
On the farm—calico and gingham.
It is a question of fitness.

SO with the paper you select for your booklet, your catalog, your announcement. It should fit your product and your audience—be appropriate to its purpose.

Among the thousands of Strathmore tints and textures you will find a paper that has not only the passive virtue of appropriateness but the positive selling value of expressiveness. It will literally say quality for you, or dignity, or strength, or femininity—whatever you wish to stress or express.

Your printer or advertising agent will help you find it.

In the meantime read "The Language of Paper," an authoritative word on the subject by Frank Alvah Parsons, President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

Strathmore Quality Papers

STRATHMORE QUALITY

The University of Chicago
HOME STUDY in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.
For detailed information address
26th Year U. of C. (Div.R) Chicago, Ill. Mitchell Tower

LEARN LANGUAGES BY LISTENING
ON YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH
Any Type Phonograph
at home with Disc Cortinaphone Language Records. Write to us for FREE booklet today; easy payment plan.
Endorsed by leading universities
Cortina Academy of Languages
Suite 2174, 12 East 46th St., New York
Spanish-French-English-Italian-German

What 15c WILL BRING You FROM THE Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder **13** weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its **25th** year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. **Pathfinder, Box 56, Washington, D. C.**

separate peace with Germany," and here Madame Virubova's voice trembled with indignation, "that was the greatest nonsense and the wickedest slander of all. From the time the war broke out until the revolution last February the Empress was tireless in her work for the Russian soldiers and their families. She fairly lived in the hospitals at Tsarskoe Selo. Immediately after breakfast every morning she began her rounds, drest in the plain cotton frock of the Red-Cross nurse. There was no duty too humble, no task too arduous for her to undertake. She stood beside the surgeons in the operating-room, seeing the most dreadful amputations. She sat beside the suffering and the dying in their beds. 'Stand near me, Czarita,' a poor wretch would cry to her in his anguish and pain, and she would take his rough hand and soothe him, pray for him, that he might bear it for Russia. They loved her then, those men, tho they turned against her afterward. We used to motor home for luncheon and then go to more hospitals. It would be five o'clock before we reached home, and then the Empress always sent for her children. What time did she have, will you tell me, for German intrigues?

"The home-life of the royal family was happy and harmonious above any I have ever seen," interpolated Madame Virubova. "The Czar worshiped his wife and the children worshiped both of them. Would you believe that some of those Court parasites tried to break up that happy home? Once when the Emperor was at Livadia, in the Crimea, some one sent each day a great basket of flowers to be placed on his writing-table. Attached to the basket was my card. They thought they could make the Empress believe that I was carrying on an intrigue with the Emperor. As a matter of fact, the Empress asked me directly if I sent the flowers. I had not heard a word of it before, and if she had merely sent me away I should never have known the reason. Against me they plotted ceaselessly. Why? Because the Empress loved and trusted me, and I would have died for her, and they all knew it. They resented our friendship. They hated to see us sitting together hours at a time over our books. We read a great deal. It may interest you to know that we read many American books."

"What American books did the Empress read?" I asked.

"We read Mrs. Eddy's book, of course, and the complete works of the great American author, Miller."

"Miller?" I interrupted, surprized. "What Miller?"

"I don't remember his first name," said Madame Virubova. "But you must know whom I mean. He wrote many religious and philosophical works. The Empress was very fond of them."

I was obliged to confess that I had never heard of Miller, and Madame Virubova looked her surprize.

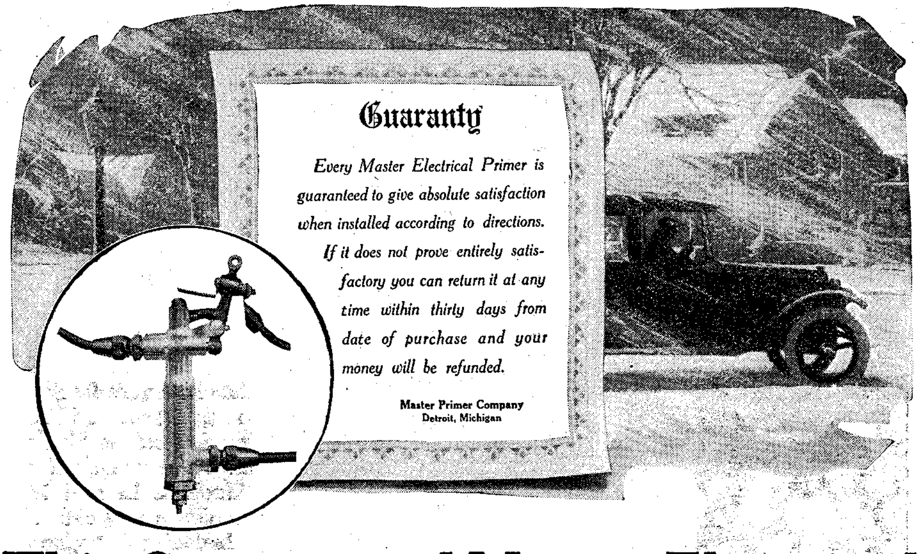
"Another reason why the Empress, and of course myself, were unpopular was because the children were with us so much of the time. The Empress simply would not allow them to associate with the sons and daughters of the nobility. She wanted to keep them sweet and clean-minded and good, and she knew that very few of the children of high society in Russia were fit companions for them. The daughters of our nobility are mostly frivolous, selfish, empty-headed girls, and as for the sons, they are often debauched in early boyhood. You can imagine that the Empress's poor opinion of them and her refusal to allow her children to know them aroused great resentment. People always think their own children perfect, you know."

The former Empress of Russia is one of the enigmas of history. Madame Virubova, who knew her better than almost any other living woman, makes her out a religious devotee and something of a Puritan. She does not reveal her as an intellectual woman, in spite of her love of books. A really intelligent woman in her position would not have spent so much of her time in the wards of hospitals in the one small town of Tsarskoe Selo. She would have used her brains, her vast wealth, and her almost unlimited power to organize the work of the hospitals all over the war-area. I have seen some of those hospitals, and while some of them are modern and well equipped, many are of the crudest description. I never saw such a thing as a fly-screen in any Russian hospital. Flies seem to be regarded as harmless domestic pets even in contagious-disease hospitals in Russia.

The Empress may or may not have been a German plotter. I heard it said on high authority that the minutest search of all the palace records, after the revolution, failed to unearth any evidence to that effect. Practically everybody in Russia, however, believes that she was a traitor to her country in the war. Those who are charitably disposed toward her say that she was melancholy, mad, irresponsible, and a weak tool in the hands of Russia's enemies. But when the days of revolution burst on the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, and the night of perpetual extinction began to descend on the royal house of Romanoff, it was this woman, the Empress of Russia, who alone showed strength of mind and character. She alone of the whole Court kept her head and her cool nerve, and kept them to the last.

Much has been made of Alexandra's influence over the weak and yielding Emperor. It is said that the Empress, when arguments failed to move him, resorted to hysterical fits, which invariably brought results. But this may be the merest gossip. Alexandra's influence over her husband was probably as strong as the average wife's, but is it not a little curious that, while few countries allow women to inherit a throne and not all countries allow women to vote, when anything happens to a dynasty they always discover that the queen was the only member of the family who had any brains or any strength of character? The troubles of the whole house of Bourbon have been ascribed to Marie Antoinette, and the fall of the First Empire and the house of Bonaparte was caused by the malign influence of Josephine.

Rasputin is another actor in the drama who will have to be judged by the historians. I firmly believe that Rasputin as a dark force was very much overrated. I have no doubt that he was a wicked, deceitful, plotting creature, a monster of sensuality, an imposter, and an all-around bad lot. That seems to be settled. But I can not find much evidence that he was anything more than a tool of the German plotters, whoever they were. He exercised great influence, but it seems to me that almost everything he did was out of personal spite. He demanded the suppression of a newspaper that attacked him, the removal of a minister who insulted him. His principal activities were against men in the Orthodox Church. Here he was about as venomous as a rattlesnake. An obscure monk, it filled him with pride and joy to humble a



Guaranty

Every Master Electrical Primer is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction when installed according to directions. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory you can return it at any time within thirty days from date of purchase and your money will be refunded.

Master Primer Company
Detroit, Michigan

This Guaranteed Master Electrical Primer Starts Your Car Instantly in Zero Weather

THE guaranty back of every Master Primer assures you instantaneous starting regardless of weather. No longer is there any need for you to contend with the cold weather starting problem. Equip your car with a Master Primer and have the satisfaction of knowing that you can leave it stand for hours in zero weather and still start it in less than five seconds.

Master ELECTRICAL Primer

Instantaneous Starting in Zero Weather

The Master Primer is a motor convenience that equals the self-starter. It is operated just as easily—just as quickly. A slight pull of the Master Primer button right at your finger tips on the dash, starts your motor humming on the coldest day.

Not a Pump—An Electrically Heated Vaporizer

The Master Primer is not a pump—needs no auxiliary tank—no high test gasoline. It is an electrically heated vaporizer. The Master Primer heats the gasoline boiling hot—vaporizes it by heat—mixes it with air. It turns hot *gas* into the cylinders instead of cold fuel.

Saves Battery—Saves Gasoline

The Master Primer uses no more electricity than the horn. It saves battery, gasoline, time and effort. It is simple in operation—easily installed. Any garage man can put it on your car in an hour's time, or you can install it yourself.

Standard Equipment on Franklin Cars

The Master Primer has proved its reliability on thousands of cars. The H. H. Franklin Mfg. Company tested the Master Primer on hundreds of their 1917 models and it proved so successful that they have adopted it as standard equipment on all their 1918 cars.

Don't go through another winter and experience aggravating starting trouble. Equip your car with a Master Primer and start it when and where you want to regardless of weather.

Money Back Guaranty Behind Every Master Primer

You are absolutely protected. If the Master Primer does not prove entirely satisfactory you can return it at any time within thirty days from date of purchase and your money will be refunded.

Sign and mail the coupon with check or money order for $12.50 today. The satisfaction the Master Primer guarantees will be worth many times its small cost. Remember, your money back if you are not entirely satisfied.

MASTER PRIMER COMPANY
1530 Fort Street, W., Detroit, Michigan

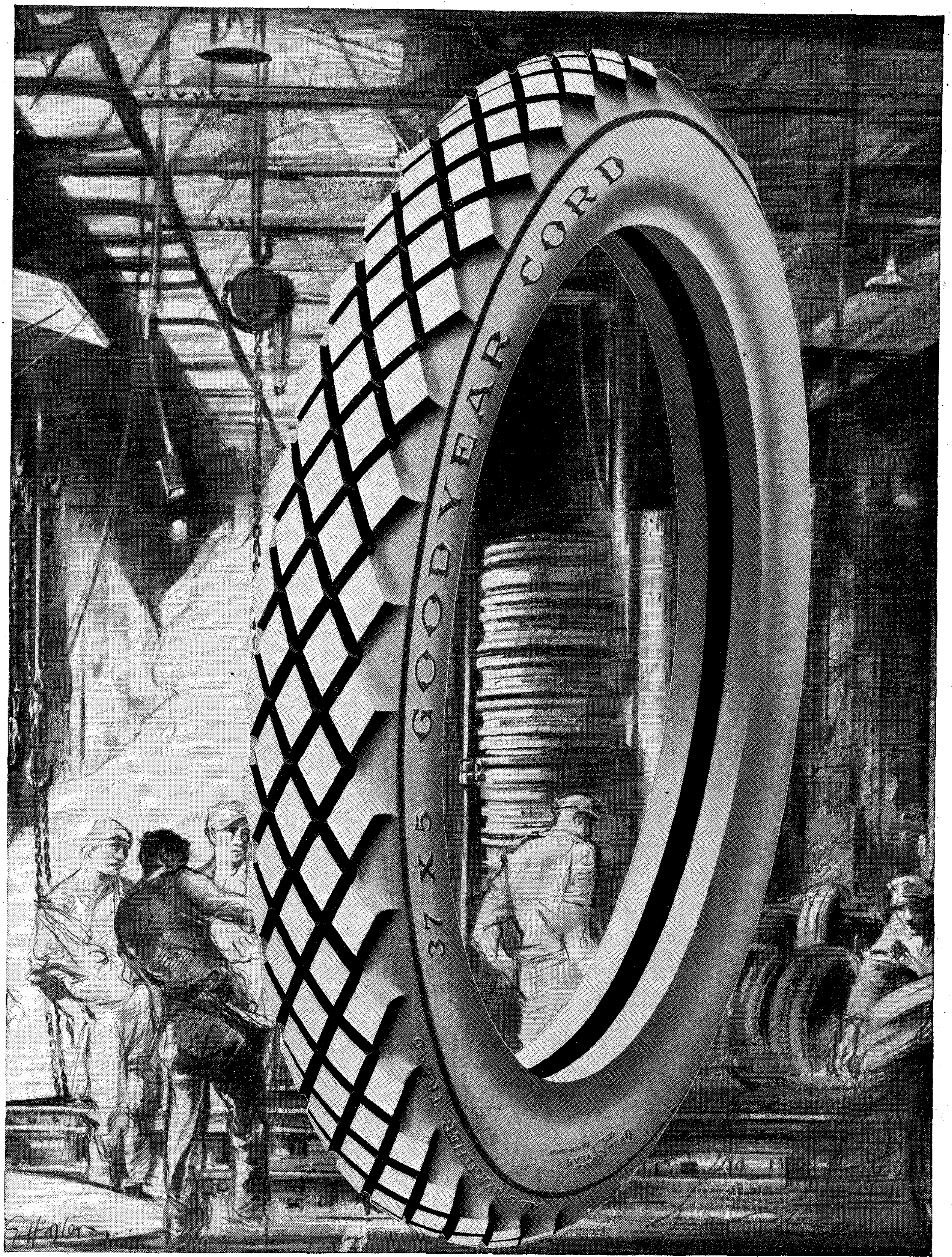
Use this Coupon

MASTER PRIMER COMPANY,
1530 Fort Street, W., Detroit, Michigan

(1) Please send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of the Master Primer folder which illustrates and explains the Master Primer in detail. ☐ Check here.

(2) I enclose $12.50 for which please send me prepaid one Master Primer complete with the privilege of returning it within thirty days for refund in full if not entirely satisfactory.

My car is........................Model..........
Name..
Address.......................................
City..........................State..........


GOODYEAR CORD
37 X 5

One of the cure-rooms in the immense Goodyear factories at Akron, Ohio

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

A MAN AND HIS WORK

Three thousand, one hundred and ninety-five of the Goodyear workmen own their own homes.
More than three thousand of the remaining number are paying for their homes on contract.
Literally hundreds of Goodyear employees share ownership in the institution for which they labor.

IT is true in the Goodyear factories, that wherever mechanical appliance could supplant human endeavor with accuracy and saving, this has been done.

It is not less true, however, that the human element yet remains one of the largest factors in the goodness of our product, for machines must be minded by men.

So it is that upon the vast army of Goodyear workmen still devolves the responsibility for keeping this business alive and advancing.

And so it is that to these able workmen, Goodyear makes full requital of the respect that they have earned.

* * *

Goodyear always has clearly recognized the close relation between a man's well-being and his own good work.

And in this recognition have been born those manifold activities which Goodyear encourages on behalf of its people.

Far from being spent in any spirit of paternalism, these activities are launched wholly on a reciprocal basis.

It is the belief in this institution that if Goodyear takes care of its workmen, its workmen will take care of Goodyear.

There are baseball, football, musical and technical clubs at Goodyear, and more than a dozen clubs like them.

There are a legal advice bureau, a police department, a hospital, a factory library, a factory newspaper—all without charge.

There are housing, financial and health supervision, restaurant service, accident prevention and compensation, insurance systems and retirement awards.

There are schools for the advancement of competent workmen, for the Americanization of aliens, for the advantage of all who will use them.

On a tract of 400 acres now partly annexed to the city of Akron, Goodyear has itself developed a home-owning community of 2,500 people.

Not only homes, but parks and playgrounds have been perfected in this tract—one recreation field, equipped with swimming and bathing facilities, alone comprises twenty-eight acres.

It is the conviction of Goodyear that encouragement and self-help for its employees redounds to the good of their product.

Certainly we are going to gather gradually about us people who understand and appreciate these things, rather than itinerant workers.

Certainly also there is no safer bar against inept effort, unambitious endeavor and the indifferent application of fine material and equipment than the spirit of the worker who has faith in his leader's justice.

And certainly this spirit today prevails throughout the entire Goodyear institution, inspiring and cheering the whole of its men.

So it is, as we earlier said, that to its able workmen Goodyear makes full requital of the respect that they have earned.

And so it is, by way of fair exchange, that these workmen protect the excellence of their product, and our own good name.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories
are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

CORD TIRES

bishop, to unfrock a priest, to influence appointments.

Rasputin had a small, mean mind, and his egotism was colossal. Of course the women fools at Court who flattered and deferred to him, perhaps worse, fostered this egotism until it reached the limit of inflation. But Rasputin, I believe, will live in history more as a scandal than as a menace to Russia. He was a menace also, because a bad, weak man is often even more of a menace than a bad, strong one. The weakling is almost sure sooner or later to fall into the hands of plotters and criminals, and under their directing power he becomes as dangerous as a rabid animal.

KERENSKY, "SOMEWHERE IN RETIREMENT," PLANNING TO STRIKE AGAIN?

ALEXANDER FEODOROVITCH KERENSKY, once hailed as the savior of Russia, and for a brief time after the first revolution virtually the dictator of the new republic, has disappeared from the ken of the world. He has been reported as having been seen here and there since his flight, and at one time was said to be dying, but Mrs. Vladimir Baranovsky, his sister-in-law, who arrived in San Francisco with her husband early in January, believes that the former Premier is lying low, awaiting the psychological moment to move against the Lenine-Trotzky Government with a new blow for the liberty of Russia as he conceives it.

Baranovsky is the son of the largest Russian munition-manufacturer of the past generation, who was known as the "Krupp of Russia." Mrs. Baranovsky, who is described as a very beautiful woman, has the utmost faith in Kerensky. She said to a reporter of the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

> "The psychological hour will surely arrive when Kerensky will again find an opportunity to assert himself. He is an immensely popular man in Russia, no matter what may be heard here to the contrary. The Bolsheviki will rule for a little while, but it is Kerensky who will eventually deliver the people from their bondage."
>
> Mrs. Baranovsky's family was on intimate terms with the Kerensky family in Moscow when Mrs. Baranovsky was a child. Kerensky married a sister of her husband, and the bond between the two families was thus cemented. The Baranovskys were in Petrograd during the months that preceded the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the extremists. Kerensky was a frequent caller at their home.
>
> "He would arouse pity in one's soul," said Mrs. Baranovsky. "Day by day the lines in his face deepened. Day by day he seemed growing weaker, but he never stopt work or took care of himself. He would come into the house, throw himself on a couch, and snatch a few hours' sleep where he knew he would be safe from molestation. He came to us just before he escaped from the capital. No one knows where he is now, but whatever may happen we know that his will be a great name in history."
>
> Baranovsky is a Russian engineer and is coming here to make a study of American conditions. He is engaged in the machinery business on a large scale in several Russian cities.

An interesting picture of Kerensky before he reached the height of his power is presented by E. H. Wilcox in *The Atlantic Monthly*. He writes:

> If, on the eve of the revolution, you had scrutinized the ranks of the Imperial Duma, Alexander Kerensky would probably have been the last man whom you would have picked out as a successor to the autocrat of all the Russias. In many respects, he was the least distinguished figure in that assembly, and, so far as externals were concerned, one of the least ingratiating. As he hurried through the lobbies with short, nervous steps, you might have taken him for an underpaid clerk or the reporter of a gutter newspaper. His undeveloped, undersized form was clad in a shabby, dark-colored sack suit, and the only noticeable characteristics of his pinched features were the morbid and blotchy pallor of his complexion, and a certain furtiveness in the expression of the eyes, which was possibly due to the perpetual anxieties of his revolutionary life. Neither the face nor the manner of the man would have inspired confidence in a stranger, tho the indications of suffering and ill-health might have prompted to pity.

The peculiarly high pitch of Kerensky's voice, which has been frequently commented upon, and the passionate vehemence of his utterance are described by the writer, who says:

> Kerensky stood out from the other members by virtue of the vehemence and pitch of his utterance. Their monotony was that of a babbling brook, his that of a railway whistle. He was always at the white heat of passion, and poured out an unbroken torrent of fierce words at the very top of his voice. One was amazed that his vocal chords did not give way, and that his puny frame was not broken by the storm of uncontrolled gesture which kept every limb in ceaseless febrile motion. As a matter of fact, his speeches actually left him quite exhausted, and he stept from the tribune with his whole body trembling and perspiration pouring down his pallid cheeks.
>
> This type of overwrought oratory does not impress a parliament; and Kerensky was listened to in the Duma mainly because there was no knowing what he might not say next. The majority of his colleagues heard him with a half contemptuous curiosity, and heaved a sigh of relief when he reached the end of his peroration without having provoked open scandal. Outside the ranks of the extreme democratic parties, his demagogic frenzy aroused both dislike and distrust. He was regarded as a man of insatiable ambition, to whom it was of less importance that the fabric of the Czar's Government should be tottering than that he had struck the blows which had loosened it from its foundations.
>
> There was, however, one portion of Kerensky's audience on which his eloquence worked like a succession of powerful electric shocks, and to which, no doubt, it was chiefly directed. That was the groups of workmen, always marked out by their blouses and high boots, in the public galleries of the Tauride Palace. It was precisely those passages of his speeches which the censor had deleted from the newspaper reports which were best known in the artizan quarter on "the Viborg side" and in the shipyards and iron-works at the mouth of the Neva. The Trudoviki, or Laborites, are a representation rather of the landless rural peasant than of the urban masses; but with a sure instinct the Petrograd proletariat quickly recognized in Kerensky their born champion; and in the months of doubt and despair which preceded the revolution he was the man they swore by through thick and thin.

Here is the author's crisp description of the man who was the idol of the workingmen:

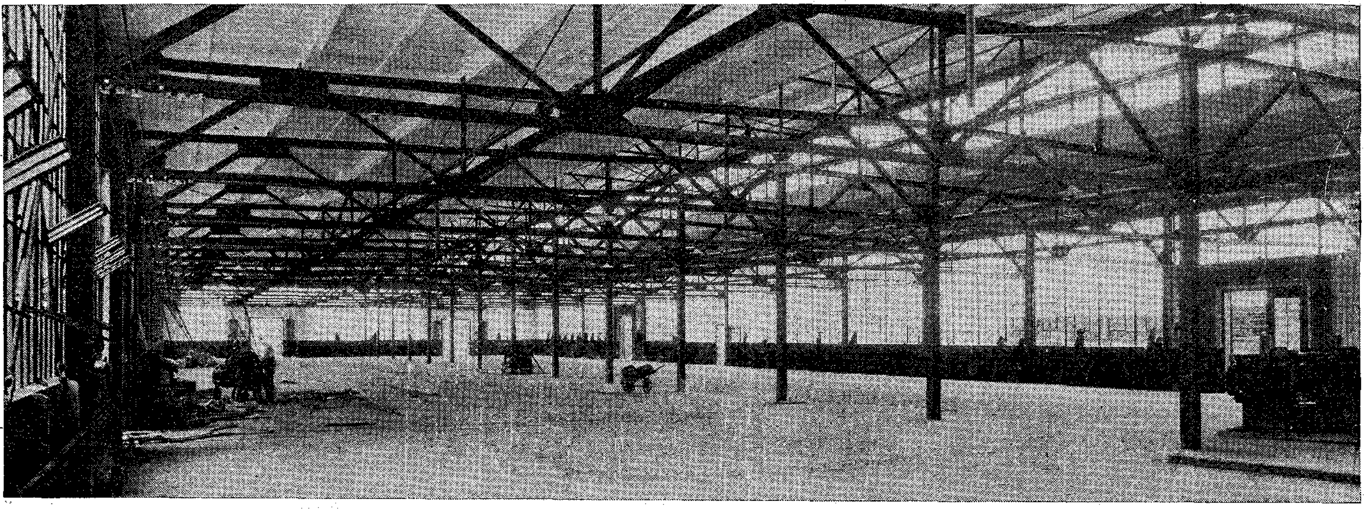
> An ambitious and shrewd young lawyer, of impoverished aristocratic stock, who has had the foresight to realize that in the democratic development of Russia, which it is no longer possible to arrest, the popular side offers the best scope for his somewhat morbid talents and energies; a voluble and tempestuous orator of pronouncedly demagogic type, who has been intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity and, in the process of convincing others, is gradually raising his own convictions to the point of fanaticism. Such a judgment would have been no serious disparagement of his honesty and sincerity.

Kerensky is really a Russian aristocrat—as Russian aristocrats go. He is a member of the *Dvorianstvo*, or "nobility," with the right to bear the only genuine Russian title, *Kniaz*, says the writer, which can only be translated as Prince. The wizardry of Kerensky's personality is thus described by Danchenko, an able Russian journalist:

> All impediments between himself and his audience are intolerable to him. He wants to be all before you, from head to foot, so that the only thing between you and him is the air completely impregnated by his and your mutual radiations of invisible but mighty currents. For that reason he will hear nothing of rostra, pulpits, tables. He leaves the rostrum, jumps on the table; and he stretches out his hands to you—nervous, supple, fiery, all quivering with the enthusiasm of prayer which seizes him.

Again the great power of Kerensky's personality is described in an incident quoted from the words of a correspondent of the *Ryetch*. It was during the first days of his rule as War Minister. He was at the front prescribing for a "sick" (disaffected) regiment. He greeted the troops and talked of the long-awaited freedom. One soldier said quietly: "If we attack we shall all perish. And what good will it be, this freedom, to a dead man?" The correspondent wrote:

> Kerensky started back as if he had been struck in the face. . . . He and the soldier stood face to face. The representative of the spirit and the representative of the body, they measured each other with their eyes, as if before a duel.
>
> "Comrades," Kerensky began.
>
> "What is the use of talking?" cried the soldier, sharply and roughly, not at all as he had spoken hitherto; "we must make peace quickly, that's all."
>
> Some one's sympathetic voice murmured in the back ranks. Another moment and



Interior of an Austin Standard No. 3 Factory-Building. No. 3 is 100 feet wide and may be any multiple of 20 feet in length. 2,000 square feet of floor-space per column—excellent daylighting and ventilation

This is an Austin Standard 30-Day Factory Building

AUSTIN Standard Factory-Buildings are permanent, substantial structures, embodying in their design and construction the best features of American industrial building practice. They are superbly daylighted and ventilated, with large areas of unobstructed floor-space, and ample structural capacity for carrying shafting or monorails or adding traveling craneways if necessary. They are built of concrete, brick, structural steel, steel-sash, and timber.

Nine Essential Types

There are nine types of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings. The essential materials for six of these types are kept constantly on hand, in stock, ready for immediate shipment.

Three 30-Day Types

Three of these types, including the No. 3 shown above, can positively be erected complete on your property in 30 working-days from date of order, price and delivery guaranteed.

A Widely Available Service

The Austin Company has offices at five important geographical centers, where immediate engineering service is available for the adaptation of Austin Standard buildings to your needs, or for the design of special structures, should your plant require them.

The Austin Construction and Engineering departments are available at the same locations to build and equip ready-to-operate industrial plants, whether of standard or special design.

The Austin Company is now the largest organization in the United States doing exclusively factory designing, building, and equipment work.

How to Get Information

You can get complete information about Austin Standard Factory-Buildings at once if you will write, wire, or phone the nearest Austin office for a copy of the Austin catalogue.

The Austin Company

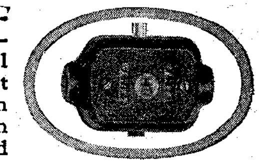
Industrial Engineers and Builders

Cleveland: 16112 Euclid Ave. Eddy 4500
New York: 217 Broadway Barclay 8886
Detroit: Penobscot Building Cherry 4466
Indianapolis: Merchants' Bank Bldg. Main 6428
Washington: Bellevue Hotel Franklin 3779
Philadelphia: Bulletin Building Spruce 1291
Pittsburgh: House Building Court 1993

"Breakfast's Ready"

Crisp, well-buttered toast (push-button-toast) always tastes good. Leave it to the toastress, she will see to that if you furnish her with a

C-H Seventy-Fifty SWITCH



Then without getting up and reaching for fixture or wall switch, without pulling cord from toaster, she can turn "off" the current and turn it "on" again when you're ready for the next slice. The push buttons of the C-H Switch give her this convenience.

This new switch can be used with the toaster, iron—any electric appliance. Eliminates burnouts—saves appliances.

Take the cords of your toaster, iron and table stove to your dealer and he will attach "Seventy-Fifty" Switches in a few minutes. If he can't supply you send 65 cents to cover cost of each switch and mailing. Write for Booklet "Push The Button"—free on request.

The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.
Dept. K Milwaukee, Wisconsin
World's Largest Manufacturers of
Electrical Controlling Apparatus.

Pin Up "Old Glory"
You will not injure the Flag, wall-paper or woodwork if you use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points.
Moore Push-less Hangers, *the Hanger with a Twist*, for framed pictures, mirrors, etc.
10c At Stationery, Hardware, Drug and Photo Supply stores. In Canada 15c. Samples and Booklet free. Write Dept. 33.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES
ALL GRADES
FOR THE GREAT CARRIERS OF THE WORLD

The requirements of Railroads and Steamships demand best quality, long wearing bristle brushes.

Whiting-Adams Brushes

have for many years been in use for Railroad and Marine work by the most exacting artisans. Toughest and best quality bristles used in them. Desirable styles. Vulcan Rubber Cemented method of holding bristles prevents shedding or failure.

Send for Illustrated Literature. Dept. M
John L. Whiting-J. J. Adams Co.
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over 100 Years
Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official Blue Ribbon, Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915

the peasant would have won a victory over the Russian Revolution.

"Silence when the War Minister is speaking!"

There was a hush. All were on the alert—as still as death. It seemed that one could hear the quickened beat of hearts.

"Colonel," said Kerensky in a choking voice, "take this man—"

"And have him shot?" the mind involuntarily asked itself. The emotion of the moment was such that no one would have been surprised to hear such words. But no.

"—and to-morrow issue an order that he has been flung out of the ranks of the Russian Army. He is a coward. He is unworthy to defend the soil of Russia. He may go home."

A stream of phrases, trenchant and merciless as the blows of a whip. "Coward, coward, coward!" Kerensky repeated this word with the fury of one possest. The face of the soldier took on the hue of death, became as gray as the earth. He began to sway to one side, ever farther to one side, and finally fell heavily to the ground.

"He is playing the simpleton," some one shouted.

But it was not so. The soldier was in a deep swoon.

THE NAVY NEEDS "EYES"—The submarine warfare has made it necessary to keep a sharp lookout on our naval vessels, and binoculars, spyglasses, and telescopes are urgently required. In asking THE DIGEST to call the attention of its readers to this need, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says:

> More "eyes" are needed on every ship, in order that a constant and efficient lookout may be maintained. Sextants and chronometers are also urgently required.
>
> Heretofore, the United States has been obliged to rely almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of such articles. These channels of supply are now closed, and as no stock is on hand in this country to meet the present emergency, it has become necessary to appeal to the patriotism of private owners, to furnish "eyes for the Navy."
>
> Several weeks ago, an appeal was made through the daily press, resulting in the receipt of over 3,000 glasses of various kinds, the great majority of which have proved satisfactory for naval use. *This number, however, is wholly insufficient, and the Navy needs many thousands more.*
>
> All articles should be securely tagged giving the name and address of the donor, and forwarded by mail or express to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., so that they may be acknowledged by him.
>
> Articles not suitable for naval use will be returned to the sender. Those accepted will be keyed, so that the name and address of the donor will be permanently recorded at the Navy Department, and every effort will be made to return them, with added historic interest, at the termination of the war. It is, of course, impossible to guarantee them against damage or loss.
>
> As the Government can not, under the law, accept services or material without making some payment therefor, one dollar will be paid for each article accepted, which sum will constitute the rental price, or, in the event of loss, the purchase price, of such article.

The Warning Flash

That warning tickle in your throat is trying to tell you of the approaching cold.

DEANS MENTHOLATED COUGH DROPS

can be depended upon to stop the harsh, rasping "hack" of the most stubborn cough. Afford immediate relief to sore, tender throats, and save needless doctors' bills.

Get the Drop on that Cough

Dean Medicine Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.
5¢

High School Course in Two Years

Here is a thorough, complete, simplified High School Course that you can complete in *two years*. Meets college entrance requirements. Prepared by leading professors in universities and academies.

Study at Home in Spare Time

A high school education multiplies your chances for success in business or social life. Study this intensely interesting course in spare time without interfering with your regular work. Make the most of your *natural ability*.

FREE Book Send your name and address on a letter or post card for full information. No obligation. It's absolutely free. *Write today.*

American School of Correspondence
Dept. P-2402 Chicago, Illinois

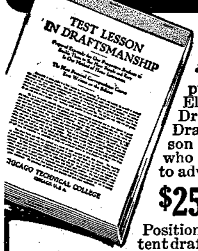
Men and Women who were denied a high-school training can make up for lost time by taking this simplified course at home. Hundreds have profited by this remarkable opportunity.

PERSONAL POWER

a big practical book by Keith J. Thomas, shows you the way to happiness and success through mental concentration and the development of energy and will. Read it and make good. *12mo, cloth, $1.75; by mail, $1.87.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Free Test Lesson In Draftsmanship



Special offer now. Pay nothing for this Test Lesson in Drafting. Learn from it how the Chicago "Tech" Course will give you a practical training in Architectural, Electrical, Structural Steel, Machine Drafting or any other branch of Drafting. Learn from this free lesson whether or not you are a man who can study this technical calling to advantage. Send no money.

$25 to $100 a Week

Positions are always open to competent draftsmen. The war conditions are creating an extra demand and the trained man always has the best opportunity. Our course gives this training in the shortest time consistent with thoroughness and its practical value is proved by our graduates' success.

Come to the College or Study At Home

You need not leave your present occupation to get this expert training. We will teach you by mail in your spare time. The work is the same as given in our Day and Evening Classes at the College here in Chicago and given directly by men who are engaged in the very work they teach. Upon enrollment we give you a **set of instruments** or a cash credit if you have a set. Pay for the course as you go along. The fee is so small and the terms so easy that you will not feel the cost.

If engaged in Building work, ask about our Builders' Course in Plan Reading, Construction and Estimating.

WRITE Send for the Free Lesson and see for yourself how practical this Course is—and how easily you can pay for it on our terms. State what branch of drafting interests you and whether College or Home Study.

Chicago Technical College, 233 Chicago "Tech" Bldg., Chicago

THE SPICE OF LIFE

And Again, Ha, Ha!—"All the writers on that funny paper have resigned."

"Ha, ha! then the editor has literally lost his wits."—*Baltimore American.*

Regular Rates.—TRAVELER—"How much is my bill?"

CLERK—"What room?"

TRAVELER—"I slept on the billiard-table."

CLERK—"Fifty cents an hour."—*Purple Cow.*

The Restive Button.—INDIGNANT WIFE—"What on earth do you do to your clothes to keep me sewing on buttons this way?"

APOLOGETIC HUSBAND—"I don't know, my dear. I merely touch the button—I can't imagine what does the rest."—*Baltimore American.*

True Instinct.—Little Lydia had been given a ring as a birthday present, but, much to her disappointment, no one of the guests at dinner noticed it. Finally, unable to withstand their obtuseness or indifference, she exclaimed:

"Oh, dear, I'm so warm in my new ring!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Not So Wide of the Mark.—"And now, children, we come to that important country, Germany, that is governed by a man called a kaiser," said the teacher. "Can any one tell me what a kaiser is? Yes, Willie!"

"Please, ma'am, a kaiser is a stream of hot water springin' up in the air and disturbin' the earth."—*Life.*

High Finance.—A Buffalo man stopt a newsboy in New York, saying: "See here, son, I want to find the Blank National Bank. I'll give you half a dollar if you direct me to it."

With a grin, the boy replied: "All right, come along," and he led the man to a building a half-block away.

The man paid the promised fee, remarking, however, "That was a half-dollar easily earned."

"Sure!" responded the lad. "But you mustn't fergit that bank-directors is paid high in Noo Yawk."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

When Wyndham Got a "Hand."—The veteran actor, Sir Charles Wyndham, is a great believer in the Turkish bath as an aid to health. Even when touring through the Far West he generally managed to have at least one bath a week, altho occasionally the arrangements were sometimes primitive.

"In one small town, for instance," remarked Sir Charles recently, "my massagist was a very strong man. He laid me on the slab and prodded and kneaded and punched and hammered me in a most emphatic way. At the end, after I had got up, he came behind me and gave me on the bare back four terrific resounding whacks with the palm of his enormous hand.

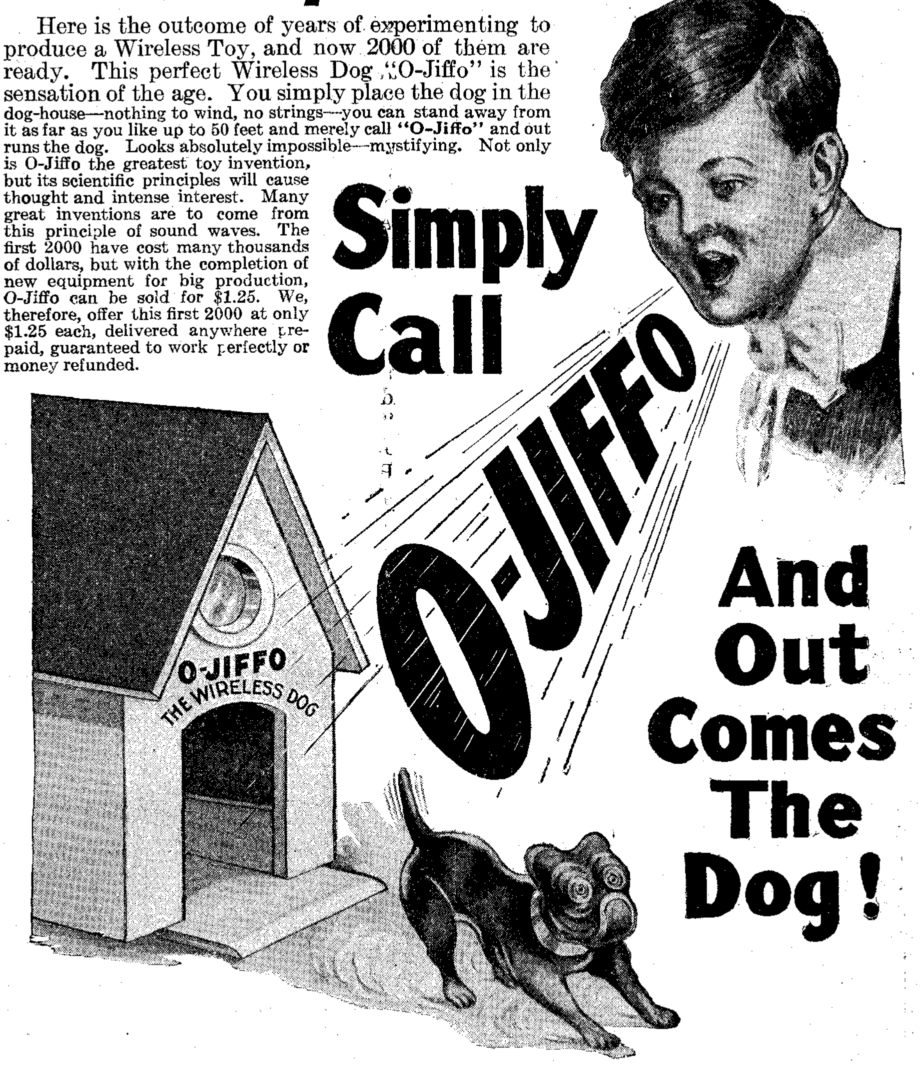
"'What on earth did you do that for?' I panted.

"'Oh, no offense, sir,' said the man. 'It was only to let the office know I was ready for the next comer. You see, the bell's out of order in his room.'"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Marvelous Wireless Toy

Looks Impossible

Here is the outcome of years of experimenting to produce a Wireless Toy, and now 2000 of them are ready. This perfect Wireless Dog "O-Jiffo" is the sensation of the age. You simply place the dog in the dog-house—nothing to wind, no strings—you can stand away from it as far as you like up to 50 feet and merely call **"O-Jiffo"** and out runs the dog. Looks absolutely impossible—mystifying. Not only is O-Jiffo the greatest toy invention, but its scientific principles will cause thought and intense interest. Many great inventions are to come from this principle of sound waves. The first 2000 have cost many thousands of dollars, but with the completion of new equipment for big production, O-Jiffo can be sold for $1.25. We, therefore, offer this first 2000 at only $1.25 each, delivered anywhere prepaid, guaranteed to work perfectly or money refunded.



No Wires—No Strings—Just Voice Currents, Sound Waves, Bring the Dog Out of His House—No Winding—Just Call "O-Jiffo" and Out Comes the Dog

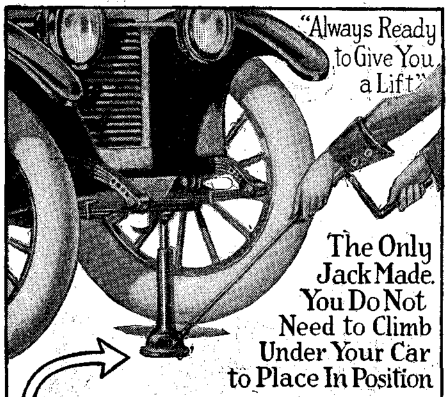
Dog house is solidly made of beautifully painted, selected wood and stands 8 inches high. Dog is composition, a perfectly proportioned lifelike brown bulldog. The sound wave equipment is of best steel, practically indestructible. Guaranteed five years. Comes in securely packed corrugated board.

A Million Laughs—Greatest Toy Invention of the Age Scientific—Absolutely Wireless

Children simply go wild over this wonderful Dog. They never grow tired of it. Grown-ups never cease to wonder how it is done. Those of inventive turn of mind see tremendous possibilities for a wide range of inventions. O-Jiffo is indeed the toy sensation of the hour. It is never shown but that it attracts the attention of everyone. We want to get this first 2000 in the homes quickly. From the first five samples sold, 300 orders were received and orders are increasing daily. Soon our factory output will take care of orders for any quantity. Send us $1.25 today and we will send you one of these O-Jiffo Wireless Dogs and Dog House prepaid. If you do not say it is the greatest toy you ever saw, if you are not satisfied with your purchase, send it back and we will refund you $1.25 immediately.

Dealers Agents Dealers, line up your 1918 supply now. Our capacity is rapidly being sold up and you surely want to come in on the biggest Toy Seller of the times. Agents, here is an article that sells itself, show it anywhere, to young or old; crowds gather; sales made quick. Write for full particulars.

MANDEL TOY CO., 1455 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.


"Always Ready to Give You a Lift"

The Only Jack Made. You Do Not Need to Climb Under Your Car to Place In Position

Gibraltar Auto Jack

SAVES TIME, PATIENCE AND CLOTHING. A CHILD CAN USE IT AS EASILY AS YOU.

FOLDING HANDLE

Price $7.50 — FAR WEST $8.50 — CANADA $10.00

Operated by a long, folding, detachable, crank handle. The raising and lowering weight is carried by the Jack itself through the gear and pinion construction. Reverse rotation of handle to raise or lower.

Speedier than any other Jack—absolute safety—no springs, chains, triggers, or ratchets.

Fits in any tool box. Weight 9½ lbs. Capacity 3-ton car. Height lowered 11¾ inches, raised 18 inches.

DEALERS WANTED

If your dealer cannot supply you, send his address and price and we will send a Jack to you prepaid.

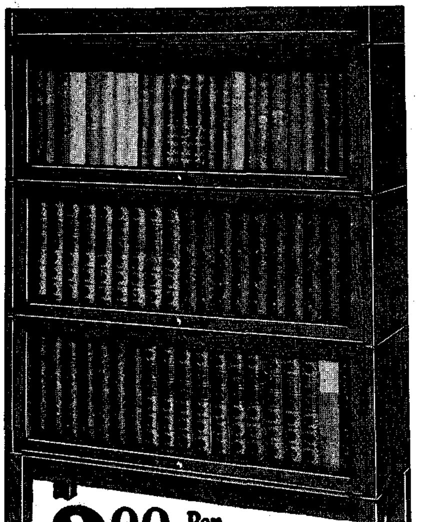
Folder Sent Upon Request

GIBRALTAR JACK CO.

1902A Broadway New York City

The Health-Care of the Growing Child by Louis Fischer, M.D. For the mother who would guard her child's health and understand the best treatment during illness. Postpaid, $1.37. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N.Y.

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!



$2.00 Per Section and Up ON APPROVAL

Lundstrom

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

The UNIVERSAL BOOKCASE

Made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. They are made in sections, combining practical utility, economy and attractive appearance. Style illustrated is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors;** price: top $1.50, leg base $1.75—combination complete $9.25. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. On orders of $10.00 and over **we pay all freight** except to extreme western states where we pay part freight. Shipped **direct** from factory ON APPROVAL and at **considerable saving** TO YOU.

Write for new Catalog 23-F.

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

An Irish Bull.—From a speech by the Lord Mayor of Dublin: "That would be a crying evil, to leave the poor people in the city without milk. It would be a wise thing if the Corporation would take the bull by the horns and deal with the matter."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Not Metered.—"Maxie," queried the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the difference between electricity and lightning?"

"You don't have to pay nothing for lightning," answered Maxie. — *Chicago News.*

His Working Schedule.—"How long has that clerk worked for you?" asked the Caller.

"About four hours," replied the Boss.

"I thought he had been here longer than that," said the Caller.

"He has," said the Boss. "He has been here for four months."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A Straight Tip.—We've got to tip our hat to the Teuts for understanding the weather. Put into verse an old German proverb runs:

When the rooster crows at sunshine
In that strident tone of his,
Then the weather either changes
Or remains just as it is.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Proud of His Modesty.—One of our able senators was arguing a momentous naval question with an opponent.

"You know I never boast," the opponent remarked during the argument.

"Never boast? Bully!" exclaimed the Senator. Then, in a more reflective mood, he added, "No wonder you brag about it."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Emergency Fund.—In some of the Eastern schools there are penny savings-banks for children.

Not long ago on a Friday morning a small youth walked up to the desk with an important air and withdrew three cents from his account. Monday morning, however, he promptly returned the money.

"So you didn't spend your three cents, Francis," remarked the young woman in charge.

"Oh, no," he replied, "but a fellow just likes to have a little cash on hand over Saturday and Sunday." — *Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Bragged Too Much.—A farmer, the other day, took a plowshare to the blacksmith's to be sharpened, and while the blacksmith worked the farmer chuckled and bragged about a sale of hogs he had just made.

"Them hogs was only eight months old," he said, "and none too fat, nuther; but I seen that the buyer was at his wits' end, and by skilful jugglin' I boosted up the price on him just 300 per cent. Yes, by gum, I got three times more for them hogs than I uster get before the war."

The plowshare being done, the farmer handed the smith 50 cents.

"Hold on," said the smith, "I charge $1.50 for that job now."

"You scandalous rascal!" yelled the farmer. "What do you mean by treblin' your price on me? What have you done it for?"

"I've done it," said the blacksmith, "so's I'll be able to eat some of that high-priced pork of yours this winter."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

January 16.—Rear-Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, and Rear-Admiral Griffin, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, testify before the subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee that war-preparations were being pushed at full speed fully a month before war was declared, in anticipation of Congressional appropriations.

Secretary Lansing makes public the secret-code correspondence between Count von Bernstorff and the Berlin Foreign office which established the relationship between the former Premier of France, Mr. Caillaux, and agents of Germany.

In view of the many problems caused by the Government control of the railroads, Daniel Willard asks the President to relieve him of his duties as chairman of the War Industries Board and the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense in order that he may devote his time to the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which he is President.

January 18.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs introduces the revised Chamberlain Bill which provides for a Director of Munitions, and which is unanimously approved by the committee.

The War Trade Board makes public drastic regulations governing the supplying of fuel, coal, and stores to vessels in American ports. The purpose is to prevent any aid reaching Germany or her Allies, and also to shut off channels through which it is believed Germany has been receiving information from this country.

January 19.—Congress will be asked to authorize the melting of 150,000,000 silver dollars now stored in the Treasury to supply silver bullion for shipment to America's allies, a Washington dispatch announces.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs completes the draft of the bill creating a War Cabinet. It is placed in the hands of Secretary Baker, who discusses it with the President, neither of whom favors the measure, it is said.

Sixty enemy aliens from New York with twenty-four others from the North and East are shipped to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Among those from New York are Hugo Schmidt, who was the American representative of the Deutsche Bank, Frederico Stallforth, and Karl Neumond.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, in addressing 1,800 members and guests of the National Security League at a luncheon in New York, charges inefficiency in every department of the Government, declaring the Administration had been hampered by a faulty system handed down by our forefathers.

January 20.—Washington dispatches state that President Wilson and his advisers actively disapprove of the Senate's suggestions for the organization of a War Council. Senator Chamberlain's speech before the National Security League is believed to be the opening shot of a clash between the President and Congress.

January 21.—Senator Stone in a speech in the Senate attacks the Republican party, charging its members with infidelity to the "cause of world-democracy," declaring that men like Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Penrose were hindering the Administration, and de-

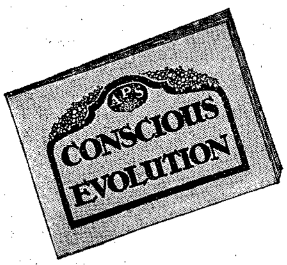
Why Live An Inferior Life?

I know that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

The fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life and success.

Become Superior to Other Men

The Swoboda System can make a better human being of you, physically, mentally and in every way. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it. My guarantee is unusual, startling, specific, positive and absolutely fraud proof.



Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure?

Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best—thoroughly well, virile, energetic? Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

Your Earning Power

your success, depends entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these, all knowledge becomes of small value, for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be.

CREATOR OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION

Swoboda

A Few of the Well Known People Who Use the Swoboda System

F.W. Vanderbilt W. R. Hearst Simon Guggenheim W. G. Rockefeller, Jr. Alfred I. Du Pont Maxine Elliott Howard Gould Charles F. Swift Anna Held Woodrow Wilson Oscar Straus Frank A. Vanderlip Charles Evans Hughes

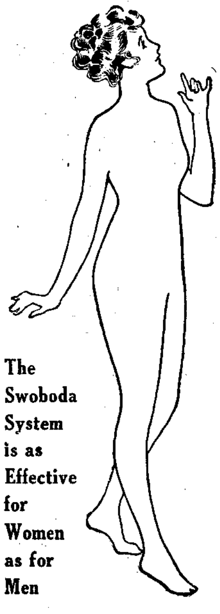
Swoboda Has Over 260,000 Followers!

25,000 in New York
14,000 in Chicago
15,000 in Philadelphia
7,000 in Boston
5,000 in Pittsburgh
4,000 in St. Louis
800 in Cleveland
1,200 in Cincinnati
2,000 in Los Angeles
1,000 in Washington, D. C.
25,000 in England
162,000 in other places

Tota –262,000 Men and Women

This New Copyrighted Book Free

Swoboda has written a wonderful explanation of the human body and its evolution. This book explains Conscious Evolution and the human body as it has never been explained before. It explains the Swoboda theory and laws of mind and body. It startles, educates, and enlightens. It explains as never before the reason for the evolution of the mind and body. It tells how the cells and their energies build the organs and the body, and it tells how to organize the cells beyond the point where nature left off for you. It will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain through reading all of the books of science and philosophy on the subject of the body and mind, because it explains principles that have never before been explained by scientists or philosophers. It is impossible to duplicate elsewhere the information it gives, and the value of the information is beyond estimate.


The Swoboda System is as Effective for Women as for Men

Swoboda has written a simple, but the first really scientific and philosophical explanation of the actual evolutionary cause of old age. This essay is a classic. It will stand for all time throughout all ages as the first basic and real analysis of evolution and aging of the cells of the human body. It explains the psychological and evolutionary errors and elements involved in the production of aging. Without being compelled to study text books on psychology, philosophy, biology, histology, etc., you will, through reading this brief analysis, learn fully what is nature, when is nature not nature, what is the cause of growth, maturity, evolution and decay. Swoboda has the happy faculty of being able to put a whole science into a comparatively few words. This essay will interest not only men and women who are merely interested in avoiding the nightmare of old age, and those who realize consciously that they are growing older in body, but it will also interest the scientist, the philosopher, the psychologist, as well as the pure speculator on the subject of life. I predict that every man and woman will read this work and profit by it. It is the A, B, C of perpetual youth. It will mean astonishment to the scientist. It brings confusion to those who practice self-deception. It brings embarrassment to those who believe old age necessary. It seems bold, but this is only the effect of misconception concerning the necessity of old age.

The Fountain of Youth—the pursuit of perpetual youth—has always been very alluring, but here we have a guide to its source. No intelligent human being will need coaxing to drink of this fountain, for its spirit gives life, and arrests decay and destroys the nightmare of old age. Perpetual youth will mean to the human race more than is the power of any human being to estimate. Imagine what it will mean to double, triple, or even quadruple the length of human life and multiply human energy.

You owe yourself a reading of this essay on the Swoboda philosophy and science. It will put you favorably in touch and in harmony with your creative forces. You will harness them, capitalize them, and employ them. The result will amaze you. This essay which Swoboda has written and copyrighted will be sent to you free of charge and free of all obligation to Swoboda if you will write for it. Just write your name and address on this page, tear it out and mail it to Swoboda, or draw a ring around your name on your letter-head, or merely send a postal, giving your name and address. Do it today. Read it, and learn how to be perpetually young, for you cannot afford to live an inferior life and to grow old. Address

Alois P. Swoboda
2112 Berkeley Building
New York City, N. Y.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 2112 Berkeley Building, New York City
Please send me your free copyrighted book. "Conscious Evolution."
Name……………………………………
Address……………………………………
City……………………………………
State……………………………………

nouncing Colonel Roosevelt as "the most potent agent of the Kaiser." Senator Lodge makes a reply, and is followed by Senator Penrose and others. Officials of the Administration assert that they do not stand sponsor for Senator Stone's outburst, while President Wilson is said to be particularly desirous that partizan politics shall be kept out of the nation's war-problem.

President Wilson, in reply to the attack of Senator Chamberlain, declares that his statements are a distortion of the truth, defends Secretary Baker's efficiency, and declares that inquiries only hamper war-work. Senator Chamberlain retorts, defending his charges.

January 22.—President Wilson is firm in his opposition to the creation of a super-war-council and will go on the floor of the Senate to fight it, Washington reports. The members of the Cabinet are said to be unanimous in support of the President's view.

THE FRENCH FRONT

January 16.—London reports that a French raid on the German trenches at Badonvillers takes forty prisoners, including one officer. Artillery-fire south of Lens is increasing, and a lively gun duel is reported in Alsace.

January 17.—London reports little activity on the battle-front in France. The British make a small raid north of St. Quentin, and the French troops raid the German positions in the Éparges sector.

January 18.—London reports little action on the Western front. Paris mentions a minor German attack in the region west of Oise and two German raids in the Champagne district. Berlin reports are of the same tenor, altho claiming a few prisoners.

January 20.—Paris dispatches announce that German raids at St. Quentin and Courtecon are repulsed. The French are reported active in the Verdun sector.

January 21.—Paris dispatches report that on Saturday Allied aviators brought down sixteen German airplanes. Eleven were totally destroyed.

January 22.—London reports that on Monday night airplanes dropt 200 bombs on Courtrai and the enemy's billets at Roulers and Rumbeke. Raids were also carried into Germany, two tons of bombs being dropt on the steel works at Thionville, and on railway sidings at Bernstorf and Arnaville.

A minor raid by the Germans east of Ypres is repulsed by the British, London reports. The French penetrate the German lines west of Navarin farm and bring back ten prisoners.

Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly review of the European war-situation, states that the Allies have greatly strengthened their positions in expectation of a German drive on the Western front, recent events in Russia having greatly increased the strategic freedom of the Central Powers.

British and French War Office reports tell of heavy artillery-fire and minor scouting operations during which a few prisoners were captured. Berlin claims continued success in reconnoitering expeditions on the French front, and states that the artillery-fighting in Flanders below Lens is particularly heavy. The British thrust south of Vendhuille is declared to have failed.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

January 16.—Paris dispatches state that the Italian forces east of the Brenta inflicted heavy losses on the enemy on Monday, capturing several hundred

$2065
Gordon Van-Tine Home No. 1440
Four Bedroom Bungalow—living-room, kitchen, bath. Commodious closets; kitchen conveniences; linen closets; roomy porch.
Material complete—wholesale price—
$2065

Distinctive Homes—Guaranteed Costs!

Despite war conditions, Gordon Van-Tine building material prices are still **exceptionally low.** You can save money by building NOW! Get our **wholesale prices.** No extras, no additions.

Ready-Cut Houses—$300 up. No high-priced labor needed—everything cut to fit—save time and waste of material. Not Ready-Cut if wanted. ALL highest standard material.

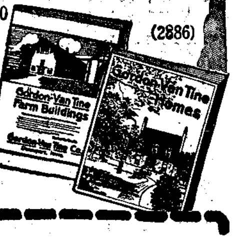
Send for Book, **"Gordon-Van Tine Homes."** 200 plans, photos, prices. 100,000 customers. Safe shipment **anywhere.** Use coupon NOW! (2886)

Gordon-Van Tine Co.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

6671 Case Street, Davenport, Iowa *Established Half a Century*

GORDON-VAN TINE CO., 6671 Case Street, Davenport, Iowa
Send me FREE the Books checked:
☐ Gordon-Van Tine Home Plans ☐ Garages ☐ Greenhouses and Hotbeds for the Home Grower ☐ Summer Cottages
Name ....
Address ....



THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

TYPEWRITERS

$10 & Up. All Makes. Save $25 to $50 on rebuilt at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial.

YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. 632, Chicago

BECOME AN EXPERT

ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $8,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service is under the supervision of a large staff of C. P. A's, including William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois; Wm. Arthur Chase, LL.M., C. P. A., Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Accountancy; and other members of American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 252-H Chicago
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

"I am never without

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

I find them so handy to relieve a cough, soothe an irritated throat, help voice strain, or to remove hoarseness."

Medicinal troches, not confections. Safe to take, very efficacious, and so convenient to use. Ever try them?

The 10c Size Box fits the vest pocket
At all Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail any size upon receipt of price.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

No throat tickle will you have at night if you're but a LUDEN-ite

Not poetry—but "cold facts." The menthol properties in Luden's relieve irritation in air passages almost immediately—but a Luden-ite has more than *one* use for Luden's—that's why it pays to have a package in pocket, home and office. Always have Luden's handy at your bedside.

No coloring, no narcotics. Not touched by hands. Luden's yellow sanitary package guards purity.

Luden's Give Quick Relief

5c as usual

LUDEN'S Menthol Candy COUGH DROPS
I AM A LUDEN-ite

LUDEN'S MENTHOL CANDY COUGH DROPS

prisoners. The attack, which was accomplished despite furious artillery-fire by the enemy, was directed against Monte Asolone to destroy observation posts overlooking San Lorenzo Valley and the Venetian Plain. The Germans launch a counter-attack on the following day, but fail to retake the positions.

January 17.—A dispatch from Italian headquarters in northern Italy states that the enemy has been again repulsed with heavy losses on the lower Piave in the sector nearest Venice. The struggle is reported to have been extremely fierce, and the attack was maintained with great stubbornness for four hours, when the enemy withdrew, leaving the ground strewn with dead and 119 prisoners in the hands of the Italians.

January 19.—Rome dispatches state that an attack by the enemy on a wide front on the lower Piave is stopt with the exception of a few groups which are wiped out on reaching the Italian wire-entanglements.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

January 17.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Geneva states that in a mutiny among the submarine crews at the German naval base at Kiel on January 7, thirty-eight officers were killed.

January 18.—London dispatches state that the unrest in Austria is growing serious and taking the form of strikes throughout the country. These troubles are attributed to the failure of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

Advices from Germany, through Swiss and Dutch channels, state that following the triumph of the military party in the recent crisis in Berlin, Germany has laid aside all pretense of fighting a defensive war and frankly avows a war of conquest in the East and the West.

January 19.—A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, states that the Prussian Chamber of Lords adopts a resolution reaffirming the exclusive right of the German Emperor to make war or peace.

January 20.—London hears from Swiss sources that strikes are spreading throughout Austria. In Vienna and Neustadt 100,000 men have stopt work, and all the war-factories are closed. Rioting is increasing and anti-war sentiment is growing. At Prague 10,000 idle workmen demand food and peace, and rioting in Vienna, Gratz, and Salzburg has developed into serious disorder. The garrison at Vienna refuses to oppose the strikers.

Rome reports heavy losses of Austrian airplanes on the Italian front, 42 having been destroyed during the last fortnight.

January 21.—Dispatches from London state that Austria is apparently entering upon a state paralleling that which took Russia out of the war. One report states that the Ministry has resigned and that Count von Toggenburg has been asked to form a new Cabinet. Every factory in Trieste, Pulten, and the southern cities is closed by hunger strikes, and from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 men are estimated to be idle to enforce action to end the war. Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Prime Minister, in a speech at a conference between the Government and labor-leaders stated that "it is his Majesty's wish to end the war at the soonest moment possible by an honorable peace."

Reports from Amsterdam state that the strike situation in Austria-Hungary is growing more serious. No newspapers appeared in Vienna on Saturday.

January 22.—London reports state that evidence appears that the Vienna Government is suppressing information of the strike situation and the peace

WHITTALL RUGS

A Rug Message to the PURCHASING AGENT of the Home

THE decreasing buying power of the dollar that is stimulating thrift in many worthy directions is apt to induce some housewives to sacrifice quality in an attempt to save. This is false economy.

When you buy Whittall Rugs remember that excellence of materials and conscientious manufacture insure many, many years of service and that, judged by this greatest of all economical tests — durability Whittall Rugs actually cost you less.

"Oriental Art in Whittall Rugs"

Our illustrated book describing the color refinement and beauty of design of these substantial floor coverings — sent free on request.

M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES
284 Brussels Street, Worcester, Mass.

"They Grow Old Gracefully"

Look for this Trade Mark — THE MARK OF QUALITY — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — woven into the back of Every Rug

SEND FOR THESE BUNGALOW BOOKS
With Economy Plans
of California Homes
—noted for comfort, beauty and adaptability to any climate.
"RepresentativeCal.Homes"
53 Plans, $2500 to $7000—60c
"West Coast Bungalows"
72 Plans, $1200 to $2500—60c
"Little Bungalows"
40 Plans, $500 to $2000—40c

SPECIAL $1.50 OFFER
Send $1.50 for all 3 books and get book of 75 special plans, also Garage plans...... FREE
Money back if not satisfied
E. W. Stillwell & Co., Architects, 619 Henne Bldg., Los Angeles

SEXOLOGY
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.
imparts in a clear wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
All in one volume
Illustrated
$2.00 postpaid
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
PURITAN PUB. CO., 783 PERRY BUILDING, PHILA., PA.

O-Cedar Polish
Adds years to the life of furniture and all fine cabinetwork.
"Cleans as It Polishes"
25c to $3.00. *At All Dealers.*
CHANNELL CHEMICAL CO.
Chicago Toronto London

This FREE Shoe Book
is crowded with photographs and descriptions of **Ez Wear** Shoes for Men, Women and Children. **Ez Wear** Shoes are **sent postpaid, guaranteed** to combine comfort, style and quality, **to fit** perfectly or **money back. Amazingly low prices.** *Send for your copy today.*
The E.S.Simon Shoe 1589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Do You Write? If so, **The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer** will show you how to prepare your copy and choose a publisher.
PRICE 75 CENTS
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Beautiful 365 days in the Year—

Evergreen Bittersweet

With gorgeous red berries against foliage that is green all year round, this vine beautifies the home with a thick shade in the summer, and with glowing fruit and bright leaves when other vines are bare.

Evergreen Bittersweet (*Euonymus Vegetus*) climbs to a noble height in the severest climates, where English ivy can be used only as a ground cover. Two year old vines fruit freely. Planted in rows and sheared, it makes an incomparable evergreen hedge, solid and erect.

Strong Pot Plants, 50c each; $5 per doz. $35 per 100.

Write now for latest catalog of

Hardy Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

It contains a great variety of the most dependable and popular favorites in hardy plants, Roses, Peonies, Delphiniums, Evergreens, Rhododendrons. Also seeds of superlative quality. Write today.

Elliott Nursery Company
363 FOURTH AVE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Did You ever Love A Rose?

Have you felt the magnetic attraction of this glory of the garden?

It has always been a pleasure to me to pick Roses from my own garden and that sensation of pleasure should be yours. The Roses in my garden were selected from Cromwell Gardens Handbook. Mr. Pierson sent me a copy and he will mail one to you if you send him your name and address.

Cromwell Gardens
A. N. PIERSON, Inc.
Box 34, CROMWELL, CONN.

VICK'S GARDEN and FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1918

IT'S FREE Several New Features. WRITE TODAY

Based on our experience as the oldest mail order seed concern and largest growers of Asters and other seeds in America. 500 acres and 12 greenhouses in best seed growing section. Our guide is full of helpful information about planting, etc.—an invaluable aid to a successful garden. Illustrates and describes leading Vegetables, Flowers, Farm Seeds, Plants and Fruits. With our guide, the best we have issued, we will gladly include interesting booklet, "A Liberty Garden." Both are absolutely free.

Send for your copies today, before you forget.

JAMES VICK'S SONS
12 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.
The Flower City

movement. More than a million men and women are said to be on strike and evidences of disintegration are accumulating. At the coming conference of the Premiers of the Entente Powers it is expected that peace terms will be proclaimed that will strengthen the pacifist movement in Austria.

A dispatch from Cologne states that at a public meeting called by the Fatherland party for the purpose of lauding Field-Marshal von Hindenburg the speakers refused to appear on learning that the radicals were preparing a hostile demonstration. The audience sang the "Marseillaise" and shouted "Down with von Tirpitz; long live Peace." The police broke up the meeting.

Information reaches Washington that because of the desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine, General von Falkenhayn has abandoned the plan to reorganize the Turkish Army to take the offensive against the British in Palestine.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

January 16.—The British Admiralty statement for the week reports: Arrivals, 2,106; sailings, 2,184; merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 6; less than 1,600 tons, 2; fishing-vessels, 2; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 5.

January 17.—The British Admiralty announces the loss of two torpedo-boat destroyers on the Scotch coast during a heavy gale and snow-storm on January 12. All hands on both vessels, with the exception of one man, were lost.

Washington announces that six men were killed and three injured by the falling of a cage mast on the United States steamship *Michigan* during a gale at sea.

January 20.—London announces that the British naval forces have bombarded Ostend. German dispatches admit the attack, but fail to state the losses.

The British Admiralty announces that in an action at the entrance of the Dardanelles between British and Turkish forces the Turkish cruiser *Midullu*, formerly the German *Breslau*, was sunk, and the *Sultan Yawuz Selim*, formerly the German *Goeben*, was beached. The British lost the monitor *Raglan* and a small monitor, the *M-28*.

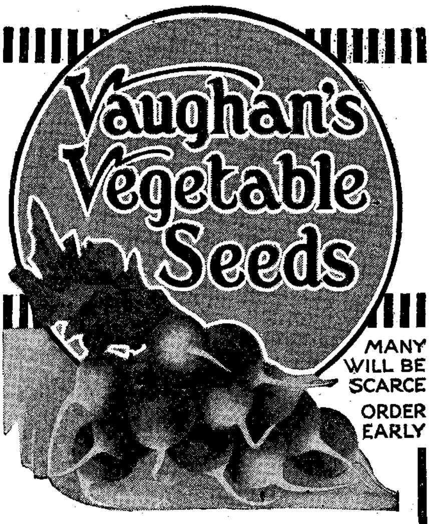
January 21.—Reports from London giving fuller details of the engagement between the British and Turkish forces in the Dardanelles state that the British lost 178 men, while the Turkish losses are placed at 198.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

January 16.—A dispatch from Petrograd states that an attempt to assassinate Premier Lenine after he had addrest a gathering of 8,000 of the Red Guard fails. One bullet wounds a Swedish Socialist who was riding in the automobile with the Premier.

January 17.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that an official statement on the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk says that the withdrawal of troops from occupied Russian territory is impossible while the war lasts, but, if military conditions permit, the size of the occupying forces will be reduced to only such numbers as are necessary to maintain order. A formal reply to the Russian demands is promised by the Central Powers.

London hears through dispatches from Leninite sources in Petrograd that Bolshevik troops have captured Irkutsk, an important Siberian town, after a ten-day battle. Orenburg, the capital of a Siberian province of the same



Vaughan's Vegetable Seeds

MANY WILL BE SCARCE
ORDER EARLY

THOUSANDS of successful 1917 garden-beginners are today praising **Vaughan's Seeds.** Ten thousand City and National Gardens, successful with our seeds, already plan with enthusiasm their next year's garden—bigger and better; we can help.

For Over Forty Years

we have gathered from the ends of the earth the **Vegetables of quality** and **Flowers that bloom,** and by our tests and trials we know and offer only such as will give results.

The available garden seed supply is the shortest ever known. Plan carefully and it will be safest to ORDER EARLY.

Those planting in quantity, scarce seeds such as **Onion, Cabbage, Beans, Peas, Pepper, Sweet Corn** and **Tomato,** WRITE NOW for prices.

1918 War Garden Collections
(Include Garden Booklet Free)

No. 1 Complete assortment of Vegetables for 25 ft. garden, prepaid **$1.00**
No. 2 Complete assortment of Vegetables for 50 ft. garden, prepaid **$1.50**

Begin your 1918 garden—
order one of the above

Vaughan's Catalogue "Gardening Illustrated" goes with either, or by mail FREE. 160 big pages with colored plates.
(30 Greenhouses, 120 acres Nursery.)

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
Dept. D, 31-33 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO
Dept. D, 41-43 Barclay St., NEW YORK
(*U. S. Government License, No. S1074*)

(14)

Vegetable Seeds

Sonderegger's Mammoth Wax Bean is a giant Pods 8 to 10 inch. Absolutely stringless and enormously productive.

Sonderegger's Earliest Sweet Corn is not only very early but very productive. Much superior in flavor to later varieties.

Sonderegger's Prizetaker Onion is the largest and the handsomest Yellow Globe Onion. Reaches an immense size and commands a high price. Delicate flavor.

Beebe's Early Prolific Tomato is a wonder. 2 weeks earlier than any other. Bears until frost.

Get our prices on **Trees and Seeds that Grow.** Catalog free.

SONDEREGGER NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
67 Court Street **Beatrice, Nebr.**

BARGAINS IN SEEDS

Hundreds of special offers in surplus stock of seeds and plants at bargain prices. Don't buy until you have seen our beautiful illustrated catalog, mailed free if you mention this paper.

IOWA SEED CO., Dept. 44, Des Moines, Iowa

POULTRY AND PIGEONS FOR PROFIT

Foy's big book tells all about it. Contains many colored plates—an encyclopedia of poultry information, poultry houses, feeding for eggs, etc. *Written by a man who knows.* Sent for 5 cents. Low prices, fowls and eggs.

FRANK FOY, Box 3, CLINTON, IOWA

J.J.H. GREGORY & SON

You Need This Book

in making up your garden planting list. Conditions are abnormal in the seed business this year. The demand is far out-running the supply. The temptation to lower quality is tremendous. Protect yourself. Buy of a seed firm that has maintained a high standard of quality for 62 years.

The descriptions and illustrations in our 1918 Catalog are true-to-life. It is a safe guide in selecting varieties either for home or market.

Send for your copy today—free.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
243 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

name, is also reported captured by the Bolsheviki. Street fighting between Ukrainian forces and the Bolsheviki is reported from Odessa. War-ships in the roadstead open fire on the town. The chief of the Bolshevik forces is mortally wounded, but accounts differ as to the result of the fighting.

January 18.—A London dispatch states that a two-hour ultimatum has been sent to the Roumanian military authorities by the Revolutionary Committee of the Ninth Russian Army, demanding free passage of troops through Jassy, the temporary capital of Roumania. It is believed that the situation is serious, as the Roumanians will not tolerate any plans that seem to be aimed at the royal family, who are still in Jassy.

January 19.—London dispatches state that the Bolsheviki are defeated on the first test vote at the opening of the Constituent Assembly in Petrograd, and withdraw from the meeting. A crowd in the streets near the American Embassy are fired on by the Red Guards and five persons are killed and many wounded.

January 20.—Petrograd reports that the Constituent Assembly is dissolved by the Bolsheviki after two defeats at the first day's sessions. Armed sailor guards surround Tauride Palace and the efforts of the Revolutionists to establish a stable government come to a close. Demonstrators in favor of the Constitutional Assembly in Moscow are fired on by the Red Guard and many are killed and wounded.

January 21.—News reaches London from Petrograd of the murder in their beds in the Marine Hospital of A. I. Shingaroff, Minister of Finance in the Kerensky Cabinet, and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, State Controller under Kerensky. The men had been recently removed to the hospital from the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul because of ill health. A dozen armed men forced their way into the hospital and shot their victims.

OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND

January 18.—At the final conference of the British trades-unions Premier Lloyd George sets forth the urgent need for more men for the Army, declaring that "we must either go on or go under." He warns that the fighting-lines are not far behind the Channel ports. At the same time the Government's decision to continue the exemption of Ireland from the universal-service rule is being severely criticized by the press, as the application of the measure, it is said, would result in the raising of a minimum of 250,000 excellent soldiers, while their removal would reduce the menace of disorder that exists and thereby release much of the large English force which it is necessary to maintain there.

A London dispatch states that Baron Rhondda, the British Food Controller, announces that while there is no cause for panic it is necessary that the people economize still further in the use of meats and wheat, declaring that Britain has reached the stage that Germany arrived at two years ago.

January 22.—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, announces that two meatless days a week must be observed in all places where food is served publicly, even including boarding-houses.

THE FUEL SITUATION

January 16.—Fuel Administrator Garfield, with the approval of the President, issues an order to save fuel providing that from January 18 to 22, in-

You owe it to the future of *your own* boy or girl

LISTEN to what a great statesman said recently: "I wouldn't take a fortune for the memory of youthful hours with St. Nicholas and its valuable influence." Many other noted men and women have expressed themselves likewise. Yet today, St. Nicholas is a bigger, broader, finer magazine than any time in its 44 years history. You want to do everything possible for the environment and education of your children. Then give them St. Nicholas. You owe it to them now and to their future. St. Nicholas develops a love of good reading. A taste for other fine things is cultivated by it. St. Nicholas provides fun and instruction in right mixture. It interests. It fascinates.

Adventuresome stories but clean and wholesome; outdoor sports; science and invention; travel articles; a young folks' review of current world events; things to do, and the St. Nicholas League competitions, drawing and photography—these are but a few of the interesting things that crowd its pages every month. There is a department for very little children but St. Nicholas is primarily a magazine for boys and girls from 18 years down to 10 years.

Subscribe for St. Nicholas today. Make it a member of your family circle. You'll always be glad of it. The cost is less than a cent a day—only $3 per year. Send check or money order to The Century Co., Publishers, Room 1331, 353 Fourth Ave., New York.

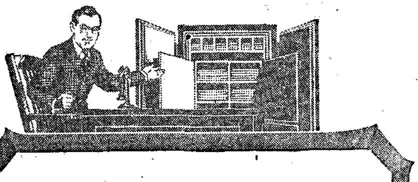
ST NICHOLAS

for real boys and girls

THINGS WORTH WHILE

GOOD RESTAURANTS
GOOD SERVICE
GOOD MUSIC
AND
CLYSMIC
OF COURSE

KING OF TABLE WATERS



How an advertising manager protects his costly catalogs

"We are taking a long chance," said the advertising manager of a western Textile house.*

"Even a little fire might queer our whole sales campaign. We couldn't replace those nine color catalogs in less than 90 days."

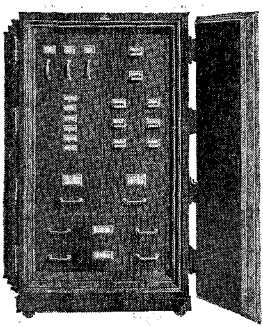
Two Art Metal Light Weight Safes solved his problem, gave his catalogs perfect protection.

* *Name on Request.*

Art Metal Construction Co. Inc.
35 J. & G. Ave. Jamestown, N. Y.

Send for Free "Safe Book."

Tells about space saving interiors, official fire tests, Fire Insurance on contents, Free Burglary Insurance.



Art Metal

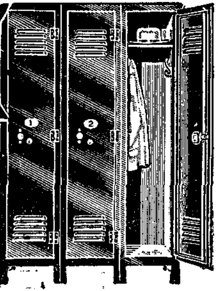
STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE SAFES & FILES

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

YOUR DUTY TO INVENT NOW

Material, labor and time-saving devices. Write MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers. Est. 1861. Washington, D. C., New York, or Chicago. *Booklet Free.*

EDWARDS STEEL LOCKERS



Special Introductory Offer $29.50

F. O. B. Cincinnati
Knocked Down

For factory, store, club, workshop, school, college, gymnasium and office. Hat shelves, coat hooks, ventilated doors and sanitary legs. 3-way multiple locking device, fastening door at center, top and bottom. 2 keys for each locker. Size over all for section of 3 lockers, length 36 inches, depth 12 in., height 6 ft. 6 in. Shipping weight 175 lbs. Only a wrench and screw-driver required to put up. Finished in olive green baked enamel. We make a complete line of Steel Lockers, Shelving and Bins for every purpose. Sketches and estimates furnished. Send for catalog.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
337-387 Culvert Street Cincinnati, Ohio

clusive, and for nine subsequent Mondays, no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel, or use power derived from fuel; and on each Monday from January 21 to March 25 no fuel shall be used to heat offices or stores, with certain exceptions, in the territory east of the Mississippi and including Minnesota and Louisiana.

January 17.—Administrator Garfield explains his order in a statement in which he declares that hundreds of ships loaded with war-goods for our own forces and the Allies are held in port for lack of coal, which is held up behind a congestion of freight that jams all terminals, for which he blames overproduction.

January 18.—President Wilson issues a statement in which he defends the restriction order of the Fuel Administration, and Fuel Administrator Garfield again explains the necessity for the action.

January 19.—President Wilson grants the pleas of theatrical men, and theaters and moving-picture houses will be allowed to open on Monday, closing on Tuesday instead. The general closing order, Washington is satisfied, has been obeyed with few exceptions, and coal for ships is now reported to be on the way while fuel for the homes is reported to be moving freely. Railways are clearing up the congestion and Director of Railroads McAdoo believes that by the middle of the week normal conditions will again prevail. Big retail stores in New York accept the closing order patriotically and will pay workers for the days of enforced idleness.

January 20.—The results of the first Monday shut-down fail to bring the relief anticipated in the fuel situation, the severe weather preventing any great advance in breaking up the congestion. Encouraging reports, however, of more coal-cars en route from the mines indicate that the full effects of Fuel Administrator Garfield's order will not be felt for a week.

January 22.—Washington dispatches state that the fuel crisis is as alarming at the end of the five-days' industrial shut-down as it was before, the severe weather having defeated the plans of the Fuel Administrator. Director of Railroads McAdoo is asked to declare an embargo on all freight except food and coal in the Eastern district, but refuses. The prime purpose of the shut-down—the bunkering of ships and supplying domestic consumers and public utilities—Mr. Garfield declares, has been greatly served.

DOMESTIC

January 16.—Harold Blakely, a Government aviation instructor, and his mechanician, Edward Higgins, are killed when a new machine equipped with a Liberty motor falls at the Jericho aviation field on Long Island, N. Y.

January 17.—The Food Administration warns that because of the great demands for ammonia by the Army and Navy there will be an acute shortage of ice next summer, unless immediate provision is made for cutting and storing natural ice.

January 18.—After a conference between the President and the representatives of the meat-packers-employees' unions, in which the men asked that the Government take over the plants, the settlement of the differences is turned over to the special Labor Commission, headed by Secretary Wilson, the President stating that he wished to try mediation before adopting more drastic measures.

Director of Railroads McAdoo announces the appointment of a Railway Wage Commission to adjust wage questions affecting the 1,700,000 employees of the railroads. The members are: Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; C. C. McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; J. H. Covington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and William R. Willcox, who resigns as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

January 22.—The State-wide prohibition amendment is passed by the Kentucky senate by a vote of 28 to 6. Both the senate and house ratified the National amendment on January 14 by a vote of 27 to 6 and 66 to 10, respectively. The Virginia senate approved the national amendment by a vote of 30 to 8 on January 10 and the house on the following day by a vote of 84 to 13. Mississippi adopted the amendment on January 8.

FOREIGN

January 17.—Reports from Dublin state that the situation in the Irish Convention is critical, and the hope of an agreement taking in all Ireland, including Ulster, has been abandoned. The Ulster press is unanimous in replying to the demands of the London newspapers by the declaration: "We will not be ruled by a Dublin Parliament."

A dispatch from London states that the House of Commons, by a vote of 136 to 49, rejects an amendment to the "Man-power" Bill, which proposed to apply conscription to Ireland.

Paris dispatches state that documents found in the safe-deposit box of former Premier Caillaux in Florence, Italy, outlined a plan for the reorganization of the French Government with General Sarrail as Army head and other friends of Caillaux in important posts. Caillaux's faithful supporters are striving to have him brought before the high, instead of the military, tribunal.

January 20.—A London dispatch states that the sons of William E. Gladstone announce that a large part of the famous Hawarden estate will be sold because of high taxes.

That Modern Poesy.—Ezra Pound, one of the leaders of the "modern" school of poesy, has a new book out, in which we discover the following gem, entitled

PAPYRUS

Spring . . .
Too long . . .
Gongula . . .

Fired with the spirit of emulation, we have produced the following, which we modestly offer as a companion-piece:

Fall . . .
Paregoric . . .
Giddap . . .

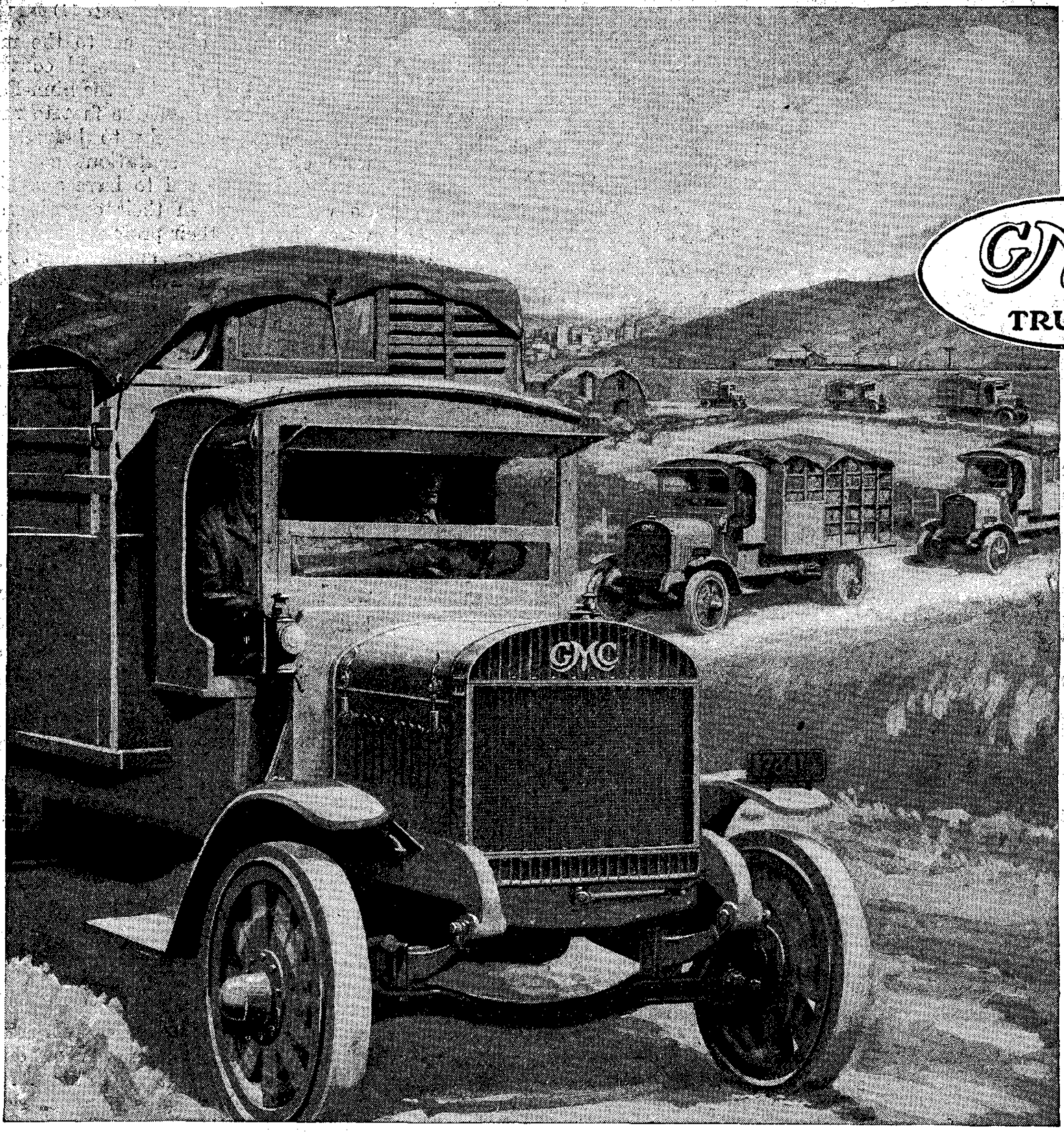
—*Macon Telegraph.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.



GMC
TRUCKS

GMC trucks are built in all practical sizes, ¾-ton to 5-ton capacity — six sizes in all. Each size better suited than any of the rest for a particular class of work.

Overland by GMC Truck Train

Traffic tie-ups impose few restrictions on shippers whose short hauls are handled by GMC Trucks.

While the demand for freight cars may grow beyond the supply, even though government control does relieve the situation with reference to long hauls, the GMC Truck owner is independent of jams and slow freight, so far as short hauls are concerned.

It is fortunate that GMC Truck building has passed the point where experimenting with the fundamentals was necessary. GMC Trucks have reached the stage where the vital problems of the early manufacturer are solved.

When the shipper's goods leave by GMC Truck train he may feel confident the consignment has been dispatched by the surest means that engineering can supply.

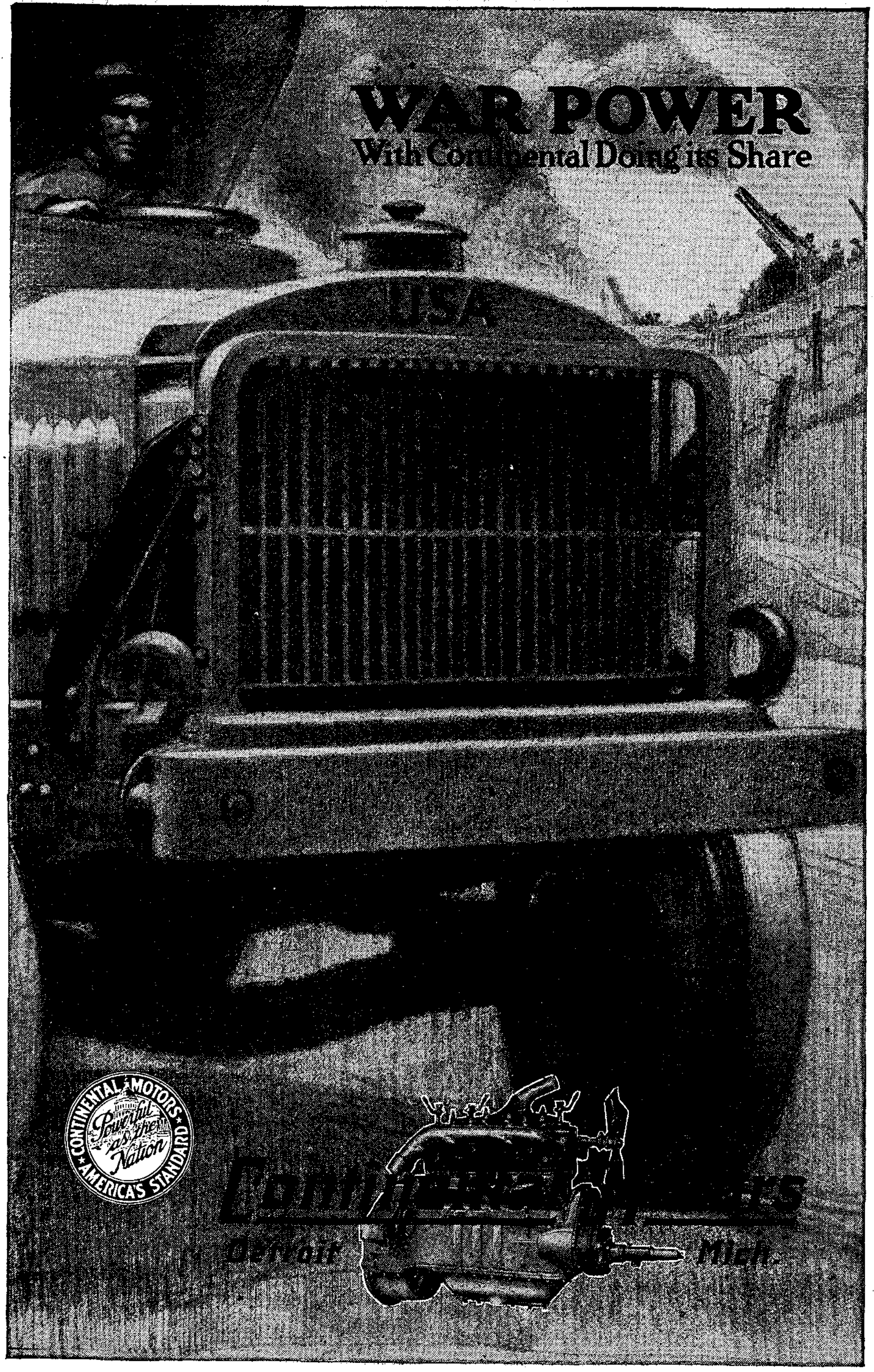
GMC Trucks are giants in mechanical strength—built oversize and overstrong in every vital part. Backed by this foundation in technical structure, working stamina is the logical outcome.

More power and more endurance than may ever be called for are built into every GMC Truck. It is the GMC way.

Write *Truck Headquarters* for the right GMC Trucks for your requirements.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO
One of the units of the General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICH
New York Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis San Francisco
Distributors Most Everywhere

(294)



NO JOKE TO BE DEAF

—Every Deaf Person Knows That

I make myself hear, after being deaf for 25 years, with these Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story, how I got deaf and how I make you hear. Address

Medicated Ear Drum
Pat. Nov. 3, 1908

GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.)
8 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles,** colors and sizes in the famous **"Ranger"** line of bicycles.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of our *Factory-direct-to-Rider* marvelous offers and terms.

TIRES Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices.

SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. K-1724 CHICAGO

BROADWAY
—IN ANY OLD TOWN

Take a tin of any of these wonderful delicacies to your room--heat it up and serve.

Purity Cross

Welsh Rarebit
Creamed Chicken *a la King*
Lobster *a la Newburg*

Completely ready to heat and serve. It's like having a Broadway chef in your room. At the best grocers.

Purity Cross Chefservice
Orange, N. J.

Hepco FLOUR

For Diabetes

Absence of starch content makes Hepco Flour the ideal ration for diabetic sufferers. Makes delightfully palatable, strengthening and health-giving muffins, gems and other breads. The original soy-bean meal prepared by Hydro Process, scientifically treated in our sanitary food laboratories. Recommended by leading medical authorities.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Send 10c for sample of Hepco Flour and Booklet containing diet list.

WAUKESHA HEALTH PRODUCTS CO.
42 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

WHERE IRISH-AMERICANS STAND IN THE WAR

(*Continued from page* 11)

"There were objections to the method of creating the constitutional convention in Ireland, but for that the Sinn-Feiners, who endeavored from the first to make it a failure, were largely to blame. They were offered representation in the convention, but refused to have anything to do with it, and in their opposition they were joined by their professional friends in this country, who are endeavoring to create a condition and a sentiment that will make the work of that convention, no matter what it be, unacceptable to them and their friends in Ireland."

This weekly calls attention to the loyalty address of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago to John E. Redmond, which is being submitted to all Irish organizations in the country, and it points out that antagonism to England at this time and opposition to prosecution of the war is "a crime not only against England but against all the Allies, and especially the United States, the best friend Ireland had, has, or ever will have." In the address we read:

"Can anybody believe America will give Ireland her influence and her sympathy if Ireland will join herself to the enemies of America, will weaken the arm of America, will carry on against the American Army in the field a tremendous flank attack? The Irish people have now to choose between the enmity or the friendship of the United States, and loyal and devoted as we of the Irish race in America have always been to the cause of Irish liberty, we must tell the Irish people that we will not—we can not—retain sympathy for an Ireland that makes war on our own beloved country and on our sons. . . . . .

"May God direct our motherland to wisdom in this terrible hour; may she be delivered from a policy that would leave her to the hatred and the scorn of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, but especially in America."

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) notes the statement of Jeremiah O'Leary that he had striven, "as every self-respecting man of Irish blood should strive, to secure recognition of Ireland's claim to absolute independence," and his charge that he has been "misrepresented by the press and persecuted by Woodrow Wilson and his Administration" for these "crimes." This will probably be the cue of all "the small envenomed clique," as they are exposed or represt, comments this journal. Whatever they did they did "for Ireland"—not for Germany. If they practised sabotage, if they blew up American munition-plants, it was "all for Ireland," and we read:

"Here they are putting Ireland and the Irish cause in evidence as a reason and excuse for acts that are criminal under the law and opinions that are inimical to the American cause. They virtually say: 'We must be false to America in order to be true to Ireland.'

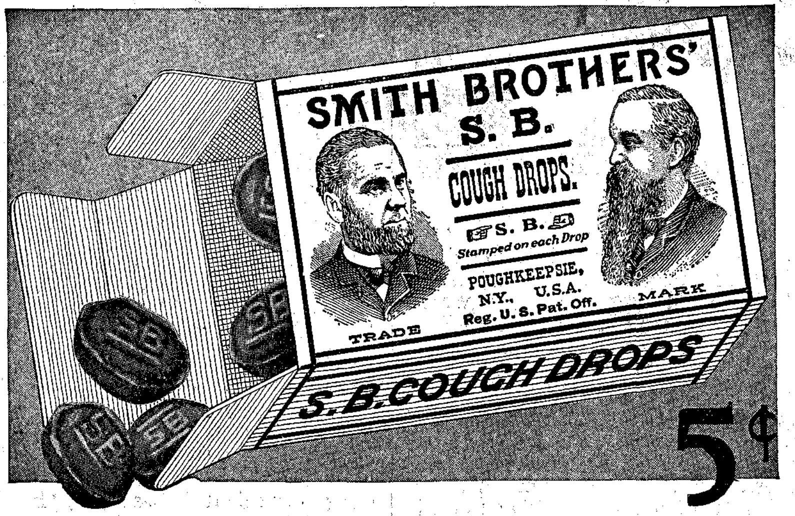
"Of course there is no question of the thorough Americanism of the Irish element in this country. Those tens of thousands of young Irish-Americans are marching to the recruiting-camps, however, as Americans without the hyphen; and there is danger that the little clique, of which O'Leary is a specimen, may, by constantly putting their Irishism in evidence in the manner indicated, impress the country in a way decidedly detrimental to the Irish cause. They may be killing all chance for future appeals for American sympathy in the Irish struggle."

While Irishmen of this country are within their rights in keeping up the movement to have Erin declared free at the end of the war, remarks the *Kentucky Irish-American* (Louisville), they should be careful not to embarrass America in the work of the war. With them as with others it should be a case of America first. In the vast majority of cases there is not the least ground for suspicion, yet this paper regrets that certain so-called "leaders" have been thrust in a very bad light by discoveries of the Department of Justice, and it adds that the Irish movement, like all other political propaganda, "can well afford to squelch a few of its more rabid noise-makers." The Chicago *Citizen* says:

> "The pity of it is that misguided citizens of the Irish race, a race that has been so faithful, so self-sacrificing in the contests for the cause of American national independence, of the Union of the States of the Republic, and on all occasions calling for good citizenship, loyalty to the country, and the Stars and Stripes, should be misrepresented by misguided men of our race in this country. . . . . . .
>
> "It will be no news to us to hear that some men who cared not a rap for Ireland had been proclaiming a fiercer love for that old land. We have already hinted more than once that there is method in their madness. We have already declared our conviction, born of knowledge, that these fellows, cloaking their fell designs in a garment of verdant volubility, were prepared to wound Ireland and sacrifice Irishmen for their own purposes. The designing ones were few, their dupes many.
>
> "But it is not upon this that we would have our readers dwell. What we love to think of is that in spite of the fact that Irish names, some of them prominent, have been identified with disloyalty and tarnished with German gold, the great American nation knows that this is the exception, and that the rule is of a very different kind. Our loyalty is of the tried variety, demonstrated in many a crisis. No one can call it in question. It is indeed so firmly established that not even a few politicians of our own race can injure it."

The Toronto *Catholic Register* quotes from a statement issued by the Lowell (Mass.) branch of the United Irish League the following: "The so-called Sinn-Fein rebellion served the purpose of Germany by causing a standing army to be retained in Ireland; but the Irish people paid dearly for the outbreak in the loss of life, the destruction of property, and the rigors of martial law." We read further that this organization denounced any promises of independence for Ireland coming from Germany "as hypocritical and insincere, but equally to be spurned if they were sincere." Ireland has never been arrayed against human freedom, and "she would

SMITH BROTHERS'
S. B. COUGH DROPS



NO ADVANCE

Are You Subject to Colds?

Always take a box of Smith Brothers' with you.

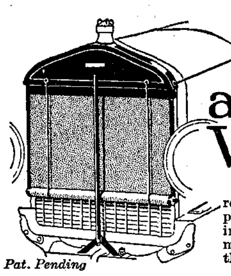
Are you almost afraid to go out when the weather is bad? Take a box of Smith Brothers' along and be on the safe side. They'll soothe your throat and keep annoying coughs and dangerous colds away. Good for big folks and little folks.

S. B. Cough Drops are pure. Absolutely pure. No drugs. Always put one in your mouth at bedtime to keep the breathing passages clear. It loosens the phlegm and soothes the throat.

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie

OLD
Green River
Smoking

Real Old Time
It's the rich, ripe, fine Old Green River Nature Flavored Smoking Tobacco By Mail
without dope or sweetening, just nature-flavored and mellowed by age, just ready for the pipe. 10 big 2-oz. bags or 1¼-lb. drum for $1.00 sent postpaid. Guaranteed to please or your money back. State choice of heavy, medium or mild.
GREEN RIVER TOBACCO CO., Box 623, Owensboro, Ky.



Laughs at Cold Weather

Keep your Ford in service regardless of zero days, by protecting your engine and increasing its power with the most improved attachment—the simple and efficient

Pat. Pending

HARAC AIR REGULATOR

This good-looking, air-tight shield fits your 1917 or 1918 Ford perfectly—attached in five minutes without marring car. Adjustable to all temperatures—raised or lowered instantly from your seat; no standing in snow or mud. Red signal shows you adjustment. Saves gasoline. Assures more power. No annoying slides or dampers. No other cover needed. The Harac is a substantial, metal and water proofed shield that improves the appearance of your car. Put on one now and defy cold days. Delivered to your address complete. Send check or money order today for $5. Territories open for dealers. HARAC SALES CO., 492 Drexel Bldg., Phila.

NERVES IN DISORDER

by A. T. Schofield, M.D. A clearly written, interesting book that explains the underlying causes of nervous diseases and suggests to the sufferer how they may be successfully treated. Many actual cases are cited and help to make this an invaluable aid in regulating the health and restoring the mind and body to normal soundness and activity. Of great worth both to the physician and layman. *12mo, cloth, 218 pp., $1.50; by mail, $1.60.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Clear Your Throat with Zymole Trokeys
Quick Relief for Husky, Hoarse, Tickling Throats
25c at all Drug Stores. Sample for two-cent stamp
Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, U. S. A.
Makers of NIP-A-CO laxative cold tablets

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Lawyers earn
$3,000 to $10,000 Annually
We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Fourteen volume Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 252-F Chicago

"Here's Where We Got Our Start"

"Look, Nell—this coupon! Remember the night you urged me to send it in to Scranton? Then how happy we were when I came home with the news of my first promotion? We owe it all, Nell, my place as Manager, our home, our comforts—to this coupon."

Thousands upon thousands of men now know the joy of happy, prosperous homes because they let the International Correspondence Schools prepare them in their spare time for bigger work. You will find them in city, town and country—in office, factory, shop, store, mine and mill, on farms and on railroads.

There are clerks who became Advertising Managers, Salesmen and Executives; carpenters who became Architects and Contractors; mechanics who became Engineers and Electrical Experts; men and boys who rose from nothing at all to splendid responsible positions.

More than a million men and women in the last 26 years have advanced themselves in position and salary through I. C. S. help. Over 100,000 are studying right now. You can join them and get in line for promotion.

The first step to success in the I. C. S. way is to choose your career from this list and mark and mail this coupon here and now.

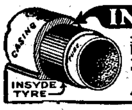
TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 4894, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, *before* which I mark X.

☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Electric Railways
☐ Electric Wiring
☐ Telegraph Engineer
☐ Telephone Work
☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
☐ Mechanical Draftsman
☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ Gas Engine Operating
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
☐ Surveying and Mapping
☐ MINE FOREM'N OR ENG'R
☐ Metallurgist or Prospector
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER
☐ Marine Engineer
☐ ARCHITECT
☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Concrete Builder
☐ Structural Engineer
☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING
☐ Sheet Metal Worker
☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐ CHEMIST
☐ SALESMANSHIP
☐ ADVERTISING
☐ Window Trimmer
☐ Show Card Writer
☐ Sign Painter
☐ Railroad Trainman
☐ ILLUSTRATING
☐ Cartooning
☐ BOOKKEEPER
☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Cert. Pub. Accountant
☐ TRAFFIC MANAGER
☐ Railway Accountant
☐ Commercial Law
☐ GOOD ENGLISH
☐ Teacher
☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Mathematics
☐ CIVIL SERVICE
☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ AUTOMOBILE OPERATING
☐ Auto Repairing
☐ Navigation
☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ Poultry Raising
☐ Spanish
☐ German
☐ French
☐ Italian

Name__________
Present Occupation__________
Street and No.__________
City__________ State__________



INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor

for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted.
American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

"There's *something* about it you'll like"
On Sale Everywhere
TRADE MARK
Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture
Sample upon request
Falk Tobacco Co. 56 West 45th St. New York.

be unworthy of freedom if she lined up with the modern Attila." We are told also that Germany is "trying to make a catspaw of Ireland, and unfortunately some Irishmen are helping her horde of paid agents in that direction." Noting that members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York had adopted a resolution condemning "all efforts to make alleged devotion to the cause of Ireland an excuse for treason or sedition to this our adopted country, to which we have sworn allegiance," *The Catholic Columbian* (Columbus) with emphatic approval says: "That's the right talk and the right spirit. As American citizens, true Irish-Americans are for America all the time." In a letter to *The Columbian* a correspondent writes:

> "How any intelligent, thinking Irishman can lend aid or comfort to a society that is making itself the catspaw of the Potsdam gang of scientific savages, headed by the Kaiser, 'passeth all understanding.' Have all the Sinn-Feiners forgotten or ever learned the elementary facts of Ireland's history? Do they forget that it was the Germans (Prussians, Hollanders, and Lutherans, all) who aided the Williamites, not only at the Battle of the Boyne (July, 1690), but also that history tells us that it was 'William's Prussians who distinguished themselves by brutality and daring' at the siege of Limerick, in August, 1690. Shall Ginkel, Schomberg, and his Prussians be honored and remembered by De Valera and his silly Sinn-Feiners, and the glorious 'Sword of Sarsfield,' that flashed by the waters of the Shannon, be forgotten in this Armageddon of 1917? God forbid! For our part, we must look into history with the generous pride of the Nationalist, not with the cramped prejudices of the partizan. Nay, more, 'we honor and do homage to Irish valor, whether it conquers on the walls of Londonderry, or surrenders, with honor, before the ramparts of Limerick, and we award the laurel to Irish genius and ability, whether it has lit its flame within the walls of old Trinity, as did the mind of Thomas Davis, or has drawn its inspiration from the sanctuary of St. Omer's in France, as did the immortal O'Connell.' But to think of an Irish Republic, to be attained by the aid of a Kaiser, whose ancestors helped William at the Boyne and Limerick, and whose present-day soldiers were aiding and abetting Carson to destroy Home Rule in 1913–14, is but to rhapsodize and play the 'professional patriot' indeed.
>
> "The absurdity of Valera and his followers would be ridiculous were it not tragic. They are daily eliminating from Ireland her best friend, America, and 'putting to the blush' Americans of Irish descent, who have done their all to help Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, Redmond, Devlin, and O'Connor, and other real, sane, and sensible patriots. It seems strange that the Catholic clergy of Ireland and America do not protest against these silly agitators."

The Ave Maria (Notre Dame) thinks it regrettable that the pastoral letter which Cardinal Logue addrest to all the churches in the Archdiocese of Armagh can not be brought to the notice of every Irishman, by birth or descent, to be found in Ireland itself and in all other countries, our own included. Those Irish patriots whose ill-considered deliverances are unquestionably working harm to the land of their love, it adds, should give deep consideration to the following paragraph from the Cardinal's letter:

> "Nor is it for the general peace of the world only that we should sue. We have troubles and unrest and excitement and dangers here at home, which render domestic peace necessary. Whether it be due to the demoralization which this world-war has brought to almost every country, or to the fate which seems to hang over our own unhappy country, blasting her hopes when they seem to brighten, an agitation has sprung up and is spreading among our people, which, ill-considered and Utopian, can not fail, if persevered in, to entail present suffering, disorganization, and danger; and is sure to end in future disaster, defeat, and collapse. And all this in pursuit of a dream which no man in his sober senses can hope to see realized: the establishment of an Irish republic, either by an appeal to the potentates of Europe seated at a peace conference or an appeal to force by hurling an unarmed people against an empire which has five millions of men under arms, furnished with the most terrible engines of destruction which human ingenuity could devise. The thing would be ludicrous if it were not so mischievous and fraught with such danger, when cleverly used as an incentive to fire the imagination of an ardent, generous, patriotic people."

The Ave Maria points the quotation with the remark that "it will scarcely be contested that his Eminence Cardinal Logue speaks on this subject with knowledge, authority, and a full sense of responsibility." The Hartford *Catholic Transcript*, official organ of that diocese, notes that Cardinal Logue has little faith in the report that the peace congress will compose Irish differences and satisfy the ambition of young Irish patriots. He thinks it is rather rash for a people numbering about five million to undertake to throw itself before an empire of five million armed men. *The Transcript* considers it a pity that the Irish people can not commit themselves to the leadership of saner heads "instead of following inexperienced and irresponsible volunteer statesmen," and adds:

> "The world has had suffering enough. Ireland has had her full share. Why should she begin now to prepare for the fiercest and rashest of all her struggles? The Lord made Ireland small. The Irish people should accept the decree and use its abundant genius in making terms with its most favored neighbor. The republic of Venice had its brief day, but its history is far more glorious than anything that the Republic of Ireland could hope for in these days of billion-dollar armaments and multimillion armies.
>
> "The Republic of Ireland! Where would it get its means of defense against nations that have more fighting men than it has men, women, and children? The potentates of Europe have their own interests, and those interests they will conserve. From them Ireland has very little to hope and very much to fear. She will conserve her best interests if she is advised by her experienced heads, and not by ardent young patriots who make up in generosity what they lack in experience."

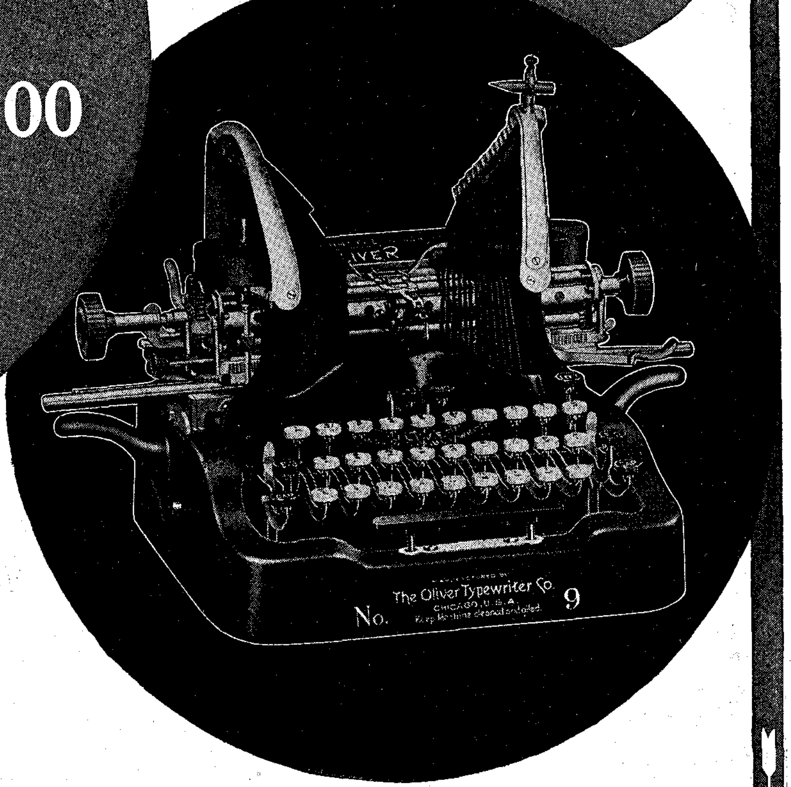
THE FAMOUS OLIVER TYPEWRITER

Save $51

Over 600,000 Sold

Now $49—Was $100

Latest Model
Brand New
FREE TRIAL



A $2,000,000 GUARANTEE

That This $49 Typewriter Was $100

The Sales Policy Alone is Changed—*Not* the Machine

ON March 1st the Oliver Typewriter Company announced its revolutionary selling plans. On that date we discontinued an expensive sales force of 15,000 salesmen and agents. We gave up costly offices in 50 cities. Other wasteful methods were discarded.

By eliminating these terrific and mounting expenses, we reduced the price of the Oliver Nine from the standard level of $100 to $49.

This means that you save $51 per machine. This is not philanthropy on our part. While our plan saves *you* much, it also saves for *us*.

There was nothing more wasteful in the whole realm of business than our old ways of selling typewriters. Who wants to continue them? Wouldn't you rather pocket 50 per cent for yourself?

The Latest Model

The Oliver Typewriter Company is at the height of its success. With its huge financial resources it was determined to place the typewriter industry on a different basis. This, you admit, is in harmony with the economic trend.

The entire facilities of the Company are devoted exclusively to the manufacture and distribution of Oliver Typewriters.

This Oliver Nine is a twenty-year development. It is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model that we have ever built.

It is the same commercial machine purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., the National Biscuit Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other leading businesses. Over 600,000 have been sold.

Simplified Selling

Our new plan is extremely simple. It makes it possible for the consumer to deal direct with the producer.

You may order from this advertisement by using the coupon.

We don't ask a penny down on deposit. When the typewriter arrives, put it to every test—use it as you would your own. If you decide to keep it, you have more than a year to pay for it. Our terms are $3.00 per month. If you decide to return it, we will even refund the transportation charges.

Or, if you wish additional information, mail the coupon for our proposition in detail. We immediately send you our de luxe catalog and all information which you would formerly obtain from a typewriter salesman.

10 Cents a Day

Our terms are $3.00 a month—the equivalent of 10 cents a day. Everyone may now own a typewriter for 50 per cent less than any other standard machine.

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

Remember, we offer here one of the most durable, one of the greatest, one of the most successful typewriters ever built. If anyone ever builds a better, it will be Oliver.

Don't Pay $100

Why now pay the extra tax of $51 when you may obtain a brand new Oliver Nine—a world favorite —for $49?

Cut out the wasteful methods and order direct from this advertisement.

Or send for our remarkable book, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." You will not be placed under the slightest obligation. **Canadian Price $62.65.**

The Oliver Typewriter Company

1032 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

NOTE CAREFULLY—This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial or further information. Check carefully which you wish.

MAIL TO-DAY

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
1032 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

( ) Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is..............................

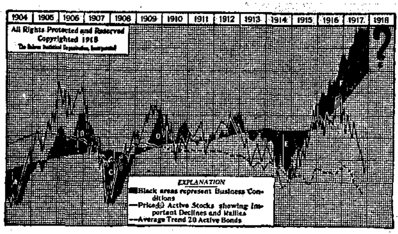
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

( ) Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalogs and further information.

Name..............................

Street Address..............................

City.................... *State*...............



Be Forewarned of Market Changes

War makes a shuttlecock of securities. Babson Service gives you an insight in buying and selling.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.
Write to Dept. G-15 of

Babson's Statistical Organization
Executive Block **Wellesley Hills, Mass.**
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

"Your Liberty Bond"

How many times do you find questions coming up in your mind concerning Liberty Loan bonds which you can't answer?

You can easily and quickly learn almost any fact concerning Liberty Loan procedure by consulting our conveniently indexed booklet.

Send for Booklet H—9
"Your Liberty Bond."

Index

Above Par, 10.
Accrued Interest, 17.
Baby Bonds, 16.
Banks, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16.
Borrowing, 11, 14, 15.
Conversions, 6, 8.
Coupons, 12, 13, 15.
Dates of Maturity, 4, 8.
Dates of Redemption, 5, 8.
Dates of Interest, 7, 8, 17.
Destroyed Bonds, 10, 11.
"Dollar a Week," 15.
Excess Profits Tax, 5.
Exchanges, 6.
Face Value, 9.
First 3½ Bonds, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Free Safekeeping, 11.
Future Value, 9, 10.
Germany, War with, 3, 6.
Higher Rates, 6, 7.
etc.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. **Brooklyn, N. Y.**
Newark, N. J. **Bridgeport, Conn.**
New Haven, Conn.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

This Book Will Untangle Your Own Particular

Income Tax Problems

If you have been struggling to correctly interpret the complicated and confusing provisions of the new law with its many ramifications, you will find this book of greatest value.

For Individuals and Corporations

Prepared under the careful supervision of Income Tax Experts and Attorneys who have specialized in these complex statutes, this book contains instructions for individuals and corporations which plainly indicate just how the Income Tax Returns should be made out.

Saves Needless Overpayments, Gives Definite Advice. Contains Official Tax Return Blanks. Subjects Treated include Incomes Taxable, Exemptions, Deductions Allowed, Bases of Values, Rates with Explanatory Tables, etc.

Costs but $1.00

It May Save You a Thousand Times its Cost —*to say nothing of the annoyance.* Mail your order today. Delivery within a few days of official issue of blanks.

National Bank News
Publishers of All Federal Laws
119 South Fourth Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HERR BALLIN'S FORECAST OF DISASTER TO GERMANY'S WORLD-TRADE

WHAT has been called "an intercepted letter" from Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, who, besides being a close friend of the Kaiser, has been for years probably the leading man in the shipping world of Germany, was published several weeks ago in the London *Daily Chronicle*, and to it has been attached unusual importance, since it forecast disaster to German trade after the war. Many rumors of Herr Ballin's views had appeared in newspapers for a year or two before the date of this letter, and remarks of his had been widely but briefly quoted in two or three instances. Of the authenticity of the present letter no question appears to have been raised. It was addrest to Dr. Ratheman, a Privy Councillor of the German Empire, and bears date of December 4, 1917:

"You honor me in asking me to express an opinion regarding the probable course of our economic policy after the war. But I can not do this in any satisfactory or sufficient way within the brief compass of a letter. All I can do is to jot down a few thoughts that strike me as being applicable to the present serious situation. I must say at once that neither in this city nor in any other part of the country do I find a definite or well-conceived plan of action for the reestablishment of after-war economic relations, *nothing* advocated which can be adopted without grave misgiving as to its feasibility. Most of what we read in the newspapers as to our preparedness for embarking on brisk trade and manufactures as soon as peace has been concluded is, I fear, written with the manifest intention of heartening our people, who are notoriously ignorant of our actual economic conditions and all that threatens them.

"Take, for example, that branch of commerce with which I am supposed to be familiar—shipping. What sorry lies have been dished up to our people on this subject! One reads of the resounding hammer-strokes of riveters as they work at the creation of new leviathans for our overseas commerce. Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Danzig, Stettin are supposed to be buzzing with ship-building. Not long ago one journal asserted that nearly 400,000 tons were almost ready for launching! And there is hardly a vestige of truth in any of these statements. Our yards are only working for the navy, and as for other ships, we have not the material or accommodation, and, above all, we have not the necessary labor, skilled and unskilled.

"Believe me when I say that our mercantile marine is in a perilous condition. The bill to reestablish and strengthen it which is now before the Reichstag, even if passed in its entirety, will show no results for at least five years, and it is in these five years that our fate will be most adversely influenced. What will not our great maritime competitors make of these five years—Great Britain, the States, Japan? What will not neutrals make of them—neutrals who have enormously added to their reserve capital—Norway, Denmark, Holland? I almost despair when I think how different it all might have been.

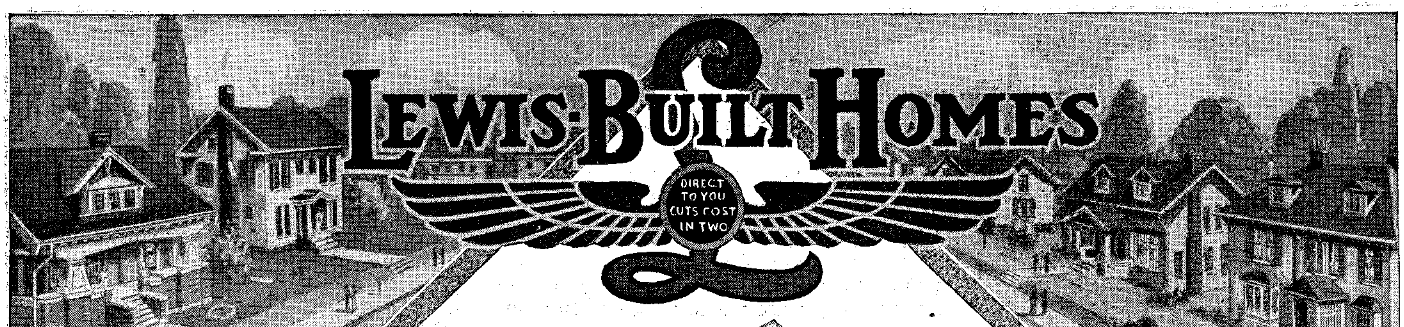
"You and I, dear Herr Privy Councillor, were never advocates of this fatal policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. You will remember how I went to Berlin to seek to stay the hand of the authorities. I begged them to reflect, and they told me the country insisted on it. This was not true. I pointed out how it would inevitably draw the United States into the conflict. They pooh-poohed me, smiled at the States, and scorned her threat. *Do they smile now?* Let me tell you that in my opinion the entry of the United States into this struggle may spell absolute disaster for us. Our people have little or no knowledge of the American character. You and I have made a most careful study of it. What stuff our publicists and journalists write about their Mammon worship, their greed, their envy of other nations, their lack of discipline—oh, that blessed word discipline! You and I know that the Americans are probably the most idealistic nation on the earth's surface. We know that they would not have entered the lists of our foes had they had any doubt as to the justice of their cause. Nonsense to say they have been influenced by Britain. We are mad not to see where we are, and whither we are driving. In antagonizing the United States we have done a disastrous thing, a thing which will throw its cold shadow on our economic life for a generation.

"But if I am concerned about our relations with the United States, I am still more anxious about our relations with Britain. I realize as never before that all the increase in our wealth, all the success which attended our enterprises in the years before the war, were owing to our intercourse with the British Empire. Her home ports, her dominions, and colonies were freely opened to our shippers and traders. Sometimes I wondered at this generosity, and even called it folly. Is it to be imagined for a moment that those old relations will return?

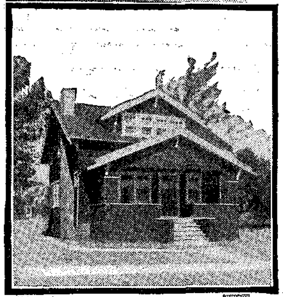
"I am not to be supposed, dear Herr Geheimrat, as saying one word in favor of Britain's policy in this war. I believe that she entered it from base motives. Not for a moment do I believe in her humanitarianism, her alleged desire to liberate or protect small nationalities. Britain is a greedy and unscrupulous Power, as all her past history proves, but now I am only dealing with the fact that by our conduct of this war, by the insensate folly of our Pan-Germans and our unspeakable press, we have turned her inborn dislike of us into a loathing so cold, and fierce, and lasting as sometimes to make me tremble for the whole future of our economic existence.

"Consider what we are risking. We look forward to resuming our sea trade. We build our proudest expectations on this. How are we to resume it in face of an Anglo-Saxondom which loathes and must loathe our presence among them? Do our fools of chauvinists realize that we have hardly a port at which our ships can call and where a friendly welcome will be extended to them? Dover, Falmouth, and Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, Aden, the Persian Gulf, Bombay and Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong—what are they? Great British arsenals, naval bases, coaling-stations, repairing-docks, in which we dare not show our faces if Britain so wills. It is the same around the African continent, the same in the West Indies and in the Pacific. We have not a coaling-station of our own, not a place where we can effect repairs. Yet in face of this—a most deadly serious state of affairs—we go on piling up offense on offense.

"But we must beat England, you say, no matter what the consequences. I agree. All I say is that whether we beat her or she beats us, the consequences will be the same—disaster to our overseas trade if Britain so wills it. We may, in the event of victory, impose all sorts of conditions securing us most-favored-nation treatment, securing us free entry into British ports everywhere. No sane man believes that these conditions will help us.


LEWIS-BUILT HOMES
DIRECT TO YOU CUTS COST IN TWO

Malvern—7 rooms and bath—All materials complete, ready-cut to erect, **$1590**



Rosalind—7 rooms and bath—All materials complete, ready-cut to erect....... **$1394**

Revere—6 rooms and bath—All materials complete, ready-cut to erect....... **$1038**

Berkley—4 rooms and bath—All materials complete, ready-cut to erect........ **$619**

Lewis Factory-Machine-Cut Homes

Save Time and Labor Cost In Erecting

Eliminate Waste and Reduce Cost of Material

The Lewis-System brings the complete materials as specified for each house direct to your building site, factory-machine-cut, ready to erect. All the intricate planning, cutting and fitting has been done in our large modern factories with efficient labor-saving machinery. Careful tests have demonstrated that this effects a saving of approximately 40 per cent of the labor during the erection work.

The Lewis-System cuts the time of erection in half. We can commence shipments within a few days of the receipt of your order. The complete materials for each house arrive at destination at one time. Each house complete in one car. There is absolutely no delay in the erection work. Everything is on hand, prepared ready to put together. Speedy completion is assured.

FOR HOUSING EMPLOYES

Industrial Home Builders **Government Officials, Contractors and Builders:**

Our facilities are such that we can start immediate shipment for the building of whole towns or communities. No contract is too large for us to guarantee record-breaking time. Write for complete facts. What we have done for others we are in a position to do for you.

The Lewis-System eliminates the unavoidable waste that always occurs when the materials are cut and fitted on the job by hand. Lewis-Houses are standardized to avoid such waste. Our 1918 catalog explains in detail.

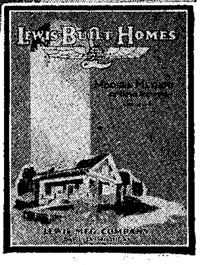
The Lewis-System not only greatly reduces the erection cost, but saves you money on the material cost. Prices of Lewis-Built Homes have advanced only 15 per cent during the past year in spite of market advances on building materials during this period averaging over 40 per cent. These low prices are due to increased efficiency in manufacturing, big volume of business and ownership of our timber lands.

Complete Material as Specified Shipped Direct to You at Wholesale

Under Our Binding Guarantee of Satisfaction

Investigate Fully *Write Today*

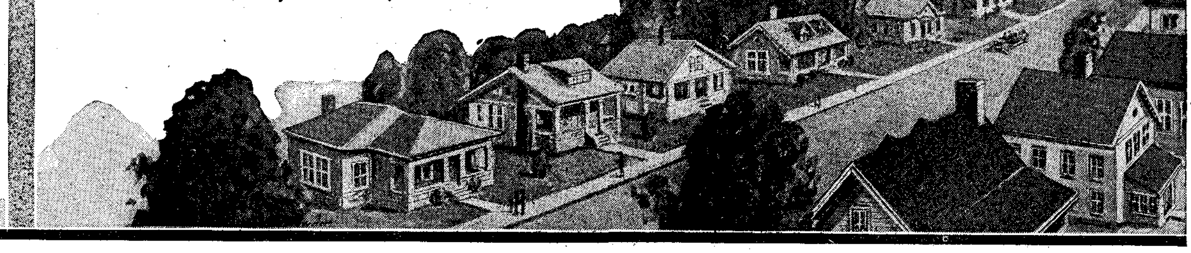
LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DEPT. E, BAY CITY, MICH.



Latest 1918 Better Homes Book FREE

Shows actual photos, plans, descriptions, prices of 100 Lewis-Built Homes, complete, direct from our modern factory, at Big Savings. Just enclose 4 cents postage for mailing.

Investigate by Writing



Write for Latest 1918 Book of 100 Lewis-Built Homes

TEAR THIS OUT AND MAIL

LEWIS MFG. CO., DEPT. E,
BAY CITY, MICH.

Enclosed is 4 cents in stamps for mailing.
Send me your 1918 catalog.

Name..
Address..
Town.......................... ***State***.................

From 25c to $1
each (4 styles)

Army officers endorse it because the In-Vu is a most desirable substitute for the regulation Springfield rifle. In size, color, shape, balance, feel, and general details (except weight, of course) it is a reproduction of the regulation army rifle, and can hardly be distinguished from it at thirty feet.

For Home Defense, School, College and other Military Organizations.

The army needs all the Springfields and Krag-Jorgensens that are on hand, and that can be made.

Unofficial military organizations cannot, therefore, count upon a government issue of regulation pieces.

IN-VU
WOOD RIFLES

Your organization will get the necessary precision and snap in the manual of arms with original In-Vu Wood Rifles. They make correct aiming exercise possible, will spark up your drills, and make your road to military efficiency shorter and easier.

"Uncle Sam" Model No. 100. Exact copy of the U. S. Army Springfield rifle. Regulation sight, size and design, with stacking swivel and sling $1.00

No. 75. Same, with stacking swivel but without sling . . . . 75 cents
No. 50. Same, without sling and swivel . . 50 cents
No. 25. "Rookie" Model 25 cents
(No. 25 is not an army model)

A better drill-rifle is not obtainable. Made for rough usage—will wear well.

The Drill Rifles will be sent upon receipt of price. Order by Model, Name and Number.

In-Vu Mfg. Co.
Geneva, N. Y.

FACTORY OPPORTUNITIES

WONDERFUL RESOURCES, abundant raw material offered by rapidly growing STATE OF WASHINGTON, fully explained in official, 200-page, illustrated book, just off press; up-to-minute tabulated information of locations needing specific industries. Free. Write.

I. M. HOWELL, Sec. of State
Dept. F. 1 Olympia, Wash.

Roll of Honor

Every Business House, Bank, Church, Lodge, etc., with MEN ENLISTED IN THE COUNTRY'S SERVICE, ought to have one of these handsome Roll of Honor Cards.

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH

postpaid anywhere. Money refunded if not satisfied. Artistic design (reproduced here). Size 14 x 22, printed on heavy litho board in red, blue and black.

ART DISPLAY CARD CO.
603 S. Rembert Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Write for Prices on Service Flags

R. MORGAN ELLIOTT & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WOODWARD BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"And just one point more, and it is perhaps quite as serious. With a hostile British Empire, galled and fretted with our military success, raging at its losses, hopelessly alienated, how are we to procure the raw material which this Empire alone can supply? You have studied this question, and I am sure of your agreement. You do not believe in the silly assertion that after the war these British markets for raw material will be open to us. Where are we to procure our supplies of jute, if not from India? If we are driven from Africa, where are we to seek our full supplies of rubber, palm-kernels, and copra?

"What a prospect! Within the British Empire are produced countless articles on which we have hitherto relied, and which will be indispensable in the future if we are to swim and not to sink. Wool from South Africa and Australia, spelter, wolfram, nickel, cobalt, and endless more. That great Empire is self-contained, and we are not. And all the military victories, and all the wild will-o'-the-wisps about 'Hamburg to Bagdad' will not help us."

Herr Ballin's contention in this letter, that Germany did a disastrous thing in antagonizing the United States; that her "unrestricted submarine warfare" has been a fatal policy; that she is at present building no new merchant ships; that the German subsidy system to extend her merchant marine will show no results for at least five years, and that Great Britain will not only be able to cripple effectually Germany's sea trade after the war, but will be in a position to cut off supplies from Germany of raw materials, are points in this letter, given in much greater detail and emphasis than any of the views heretofore credited to Herr Ballin. That Germany is not building new merchant ships is in direct contradiction to rumors that for two or more years have come out of Germany. All that seems to be true as to activity in mercantile ship-building is that preliminary steps have been undertaken, or have seriously been considered, for the eventual reconstruction of Germany's mercantile marine. As a first step, efforts have been made to consolidate the finances of owners and builders. So much was stated in December by the *Berliner Tageblatt*. It appears that a law was passed making provision for the grant of subsidies to shipping companies toward the cost of new construction. Under this law grants were not to be made to ship-builders direct, but, from the nature of the case, the financial assistance promised by the Government would eventually be realized by the companies, tho it would be some time before this actually happened. In the meantime, some of the ship-building yards were being extended, and for this purpose capital had been a necessity. Several companies had increased their capital. One small concern in Hamburg increased its capital from 300,000 marks to 3,000,000 marks. Since June, 1916, eleven ship-building companies have increased their aggregate capital from 41,930,000 marks to 69,200,000 marks. This sum, at normal exchange, would equal about $16,000,000.

In some comments on this letter, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* remarks that experience shows that "national prestige and reputation are fundamental in successful foreign commerce." The disposition of peoples to receive and trade with representatives of foreign producers has always had much to do with the success achieved. Great Britain's general policy of fair dealing with native races has opened wide fields for her world-trade, while her free reception of goods from competitors has had a like effect in civilized countries. As for Germany, her

Cities Service Co.

As Fiscal Agents of Cities Service Company and Operating Managers of its ninety odd gas, electric light and power, heating, water and oil producing, transporting and refining subsidiaries, we will be glad to furnish first-hand information regarding the properties or their securities.

HENRY L.
DOHERTY
& COMPANY
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

A GOOD BUY NOW

Lacey Profit Sharing (first mortgage) Bonds offer 6% cumulative interest and a share in the profits of the sale of the timberlands on which they are based. A particularly good investment under present conditions.

Ask why now, while sending for Booklet T205

JAS. D. LACEY TIMBER COMPANY
332 S. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

IS YOUR INCOME LARGE ENOUGH?

A modest capital can be made to produce a much greater income and with more safety to the principal by the **WARRANTON** method. We have nothing to sell but the knowledge. You handle your own money. **WARRANTON CHARTS**, with **Chronology** and **Statistics**, will show you clearly how to increase both your principal and your income many fold. Arranged by months. Each month $1. Set of 12, $10. Invaluable to the Banker. Indispensable to the Investor. Vitally important to the Speculator. Particulars sent free. Write for circular No. 17, or send one dollar for specimen chart today.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS CORPORATION, Scranton Life Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

As an auxiliary in the treatment and prevention of pyorrhea

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
(Antiseptic)

has demonstrated its effectiveness to the dental and medical professions continuously since 1908, at free clinics, devoted exclusively to pyorrhea treatment and prevention.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER aids in repairing *soft, bleeding, spongy, receding gums*—manifestations of intermediate and advanced pyorrhea. It removes the *bacterial plaques or films* which harbor the germs of pyorrhea and decay. It removes the daily accretion of salivary calculus (tartar)—this calcic deposit is the principal, initial cause of *loose teeth* and

PYORRHEA

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER makes the gums hard and firm—increasing their power of resistance against pyorrhea infection, and it cleans and polishes the teeth.

Sold throughout the world at dental supply houses and drug stores generally

N. B.—A dollar package contains six months' supply. Send 6 cents in stamps for sample and pyorrhea pamphlet

The Dentinol and Pyorrhocide Co.
110-112 W. 40th St., New York City

conduct during the war, the inevitable and world-wide hatreds resulting from it, and suspicions as to German standards of honesty and fair dealing will survive for many years, as "serious obstacles in the way of German trade expansion." Too much stress, in this writer's opinion, need not be laid upon the fact that the mechanism of German foreign business has been destroyed—that her shipping is gone, her markets taken by others, her colonies transferred to others, because it "would not take long for a people as resourceful and energetic as the Germans to reestablish themselves abroad if the way were clear." The trouble, however, is that, for Germany, "the way is not clear, and is not likely soon to be made so." What blocks it is "the instinctive horror and dislike of all things German that have grown up in many minds the world over," and "no human being can predict how or when this feeling can be eradicated." One thing seems clear: it "is not likely to be much reduced during the generation that has shared and suffered in the present war." Whether the war be won or lost by Germany her foreign trade has been "hopelessly impaired."

SUPPLIES OUR ALLIES ARE GETTING FROM US

An interesting tabular statement of our exports to our allies in October was recently prepared for *The Wall Street Journal.* These exports amounted to $389,251,429 against $356,074,859 in October, 1916—figures showing an increase of 9 per cent. In this table the articles are arranged in the order of amounts. They show how completely the Great War dominates our trade:

Exports	*1917*	*1916*
Iron and steel	$114,196,743	$83,019,096
Cotton	86,021,851	83,435,639
Explosives	58,264,093	50,120,559
Copper, etc	29,065,347	20,039,663
Railway-cars	17,541,093	12,767,528
Chemicals	15,309,673	13,286,924
Wheat flour	14,735,553	6,156,618
Wheat	12,230,205	19,952,689
Automobiles	11,900,897	9,341,119
Leather	7,935,138	14,789,322
Brass	6,952,853	25,315,816
*Firearms	6,197,370	4,622,202
*Metal-working machinery	5,983,070	5,292,802
Barley	5,701,432	1,847,656
*Wire manufactures	4,047,512	5,348,271
*Shoes	3,795,782	3,061,282
Corn	3,326,397	3,745,954
Horses	1,661,698	6,636,342
Auto tires	1,398,169	808,732
Wool manufactures	1,067,824	1,411,361
Aeroplanes	1,028,027	134,111
Mules	815,705	3,083,252
Motorcycles	97,731	173,478
Total	$389,251,429	$356,074,859

*Not included in total as already included in classes.

In some comments on the figures, *The Wall Street Journal* calls attention to the fact that breadstuffs continue to show large increases. The wheat-flour exports doubled the 1916 figures; but corn and wheat showed considerable declines from the previous year's figures. Of the $58,264,093 worth of explosives, cartridges comprised $908,531; fuses, $4,148,988; gunpowder, $42,602,791, and all other explosives, $4,039,056. In the ten months ended October 31, 1917, 385,261,903 pounds of gunpowder were exported. Brass and manufactures of brass amounted to $6,952,853 in October, 1917, of which $3,029,520 consisted of brass bars, plates, and sheets, and $3,160,932 were all other manufactures. In the copper class, $24,104,085 out of $29,065,347 consisted of refined copper in ingots, bars, rods, etc., in all 81,316,000 pounds. Of this amount 38,807,313 pounds were taken by France, 13,393,535 pounds by the United Kingdom, and 15,267,052 pounds by Italy. Another table in the same paper gives exports for

As it looks in the drug store

LISTERINE
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

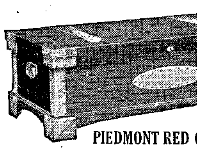
has earned its place in the esteem of surgeons, physicians, dentists and public by its own distinctive virtues in preventing infection in wounds and as a lotion, douche, gargle, mouth wash and in matters of personal hygiene.

Only the *genuine* Listerine can serve you as you expect Listerine to serve you. The unopened, original package as put up by the manufacturer is your best assurance that the virtues of Listerine are being delivered to you—intact.

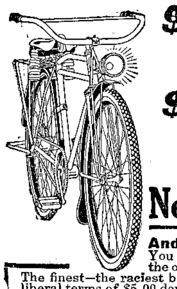
Manufactured only by
LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

2-200

As it looks with the wrapper off.


FREE Trial
Piedmont Red Cedar Chests protect furs, woolens and plumes from moths, etc. Finest gift. 15 days' free trial. Factory prices. *Write today for 64-page free catalog.*
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 3, Statesville, N. C.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful recipes. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - NEW YORK


$5.00 Down
$5.00 Per Month
PAYS FOR THIS
New Arrow Bicycle

And remember, no raise in prices. You can still buy the New Arrow Bicyle at the old rock-bottom, before-the-war prices. The finest—the raciest bicycle on the road is offered to you on liberal terms of $5.00 down and small monthly payments thereafter—as low as $5.00 per month. The latest motor bike model with coaster brake, Fisk Thorn Proof Tires and newest features.

Write for Free Booklet Send your name and address today for free booklet that tells all about the New Arrow and our liberal offer. This offer is open to everybody including boys and girls under 21 years of age providing order is signed by parents or guardian.
Arrow Cycle Co., 19th St. and California Ave., Dept 2402 Chicago, Ill.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY
The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 26.000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Green cloth, with thumb-notch index, 30c; blue moroccoette, with thumb-notch index, 50c; red English leather, gilt edges, with thumb-notch index, 75c; postage 5c extra.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - New York and London

Exit Booze
Here is one of the most valuable books ever offered to the men and women who are fighting John Barleycorn. It contains a wealth of valuable material for use in conversation, platform speaking, writing, etc., to drive home prohibition arguments.

Ammunition for Final
DRIVE ON BOOZE
by Louis Albert Banks, D.D. A storehouse of anti-saloon arguments which are presented in new and irresistible ways. Quotations, anecdotes, facts, and figures of the greatest value, written in snappy and convincing style, fill the book.

Governor M. Alexander of Idaho writes: "I am delighted with the bright, sparkling manner in which you present things. This book will certainly be a great help to prohibition speakers."

Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas says: "You have written a powerful argument for prohibition and your book can be read with profit by all who are interested in the cause of temperance."

400 pages, cloth bound: $1.50 net; by mail $1.62
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

We Will Line Your First Suit with a $4.00 Satin Lining, Free

instead of the usual serge or alpaca lining—a special proposition to introduce the unusual values offered by our system of tailoring.

We have no agents—no dealers—no traveling salesmen—our values make their own customers, and once a Bernard-Hewitt customer, always a Bernard-Hewitt customer. But we must secure your first order—hence this special offer.

Blue Serge Suit $15
Made to Measure

Yes sir, tailored to your individual measure from all pure worsted, serge, blue, light blue or black, by thoroughly reliable, experienced tailors, and in the latest metropolitan style—an almost unheard-of value in these times of high prices.

If you don't care for a serge suit, our big book which we will send you free contains generous samples of other fabrics; plain and fancy mixtures from leading woolen mills. Prices $15.00 to $35.00.

The $4.00 Satin Lining free offer goes—no matter what selection you make—and we pay all shipping charges. We take all the risk—you none—for this is our

GUARANTEE
Complete Satisfaction or Money Refunded

You must be pleased in every particular—in fit—in style—in workmanship and materials, or we don't want your money. Could anything be fairer? Write today—wear tailor-made clothes of exceptional style and value—dress better and save money.

Our big new Spring and Summer Book is ready for you—contains 70 samples latest woolens—also lowest prices on men's hats, shoes and furnishings. It is your guide to correct and economical clothes buying. Mail coupon below or send post card at once for your copy.

Mail Coupon for Big New Style Book 70 Samples FREE

Bernard Hewitt Co., Desk G-82
424-434 So. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your new Spring and Summer Style Book with 70 Samples Free—also details of your special lining offer.

Name.......................................

Address.......................................

....

the ten months ended October, 1917, in comparison with 1916 and 1915 (000 omitted):

Exports	*1917*	*1916*	*1915*
Iron and steel	$1,025,623	$704,617	$296,559
Cotton	563,783	502,998	429,205
Explosives	582,642	582,862	110,719
Copper, etc	300,535	189,065	93,471
Railway-cars	141,944	138,777	117,742
Chemicals	156,513	134,372	61,636
Wheat flour	99,025	70,839	79,879
Wheat	224,444	172,516	251,727
Automobiles	97,378	100,150	94,809
Leather	91,700	130,183	135,846
Brass	231,171	263,358	38,311
*Firearms	89,360	32,989	10,015
*Metal working mach	67,039	68,511	34,187
Barley	21,156	18,032	14,198
*Wire manufactures	39,345	52,604	24,687
*Shoes	25,718	36,770	31,968
Corn	65,115	41,663	35,364
Horses	30,225	52,570	83,812
Auto tires	11,522	13,198	8,452
Wool manufactures	14,150	34,627	32,039
Aeroplanes	5,236	3,493	3,632
Mules	12,792	22,130	20,577
Motorcycles	2,605	2,726	2,493

* Not included in total as already included in classes.

A MINIMUM OF BUILDING

Figures compiled for *Bradstreet's* disclose that in December building "made a very poor showing." The total value of the work performed fell "far below that of any previous month this year and below that recorded for December, 1914, when the outbreak of the war prostrated all industries, and the smallest monthly total was recorded." In fact, the total for December was the smallest monthly total recorded "since the dull period of 1908, following the 1907 panic." Other facts are presented by the writer as follows:

"The number of permits, 8,983, is 38.3 per cent. below the like period of 1916, and the value for the month (138 cities reporting) is $28,814,082, a falling off of 55.7 per cent. from December, 1916. This decrease compares with a loss of 49 per cent. in July, 1917, from July of 1916, the latter month seeing the greatest value of building ever recorded, and with a decrease in December, 1914, of 39 per cent. from December, 1913. The decrease in November, it might be remarked, was 47 per cent. The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly and quarterly during 1917 follows:

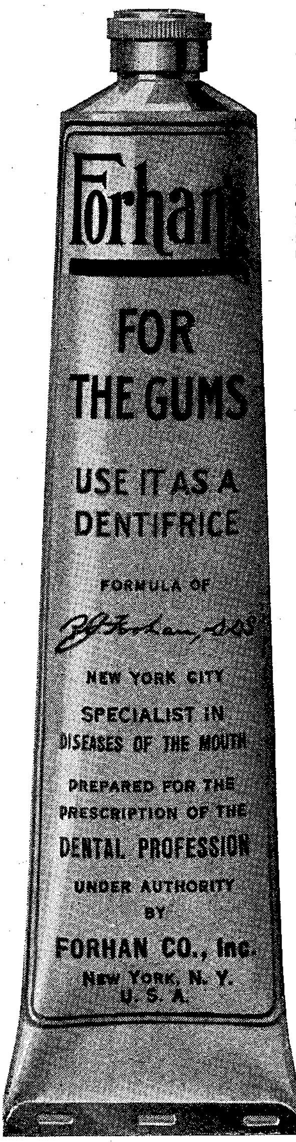
	1917	*1916*	*Change per Cent.*
January, 160 cities	$57,709,936	$55,773,061	I 3.4
February, 161 cities	55,588,805	55,763,235	D .3
March, 161 cities	83,731,089	86,308,283	D 2.9
First quarter	$197,029,830	$197,844,579	D .4
April, 161 cities	$83,841,929	$93,179,332	D 10.2
May, 162 cities	75,935,961	116,321,767	D 34.7
June, 162 cities	65,541,223	97,826,327	D 33.0
Second quarter	$225,319,113	$307,327,426	D 26.6
Six months	$422,348,943	$505,172,005	D 16.3
July, 161 cities	$59,286,893	$117,207,687	D 49.4
August, 162 cities	51,000,972	77,218,540	D 33.9
September, 161 cities	53,942,091	70,729,034	D 23.7
Third quarter	$164,229,956	$265,155,261	D 38.0
Nine months	$586,578,899	$770,327,266	D 23.8
October, 162 cities	$45,944,061	$86,763,158	D 47.0
November, 162 cities	45,473,037	74,421,685	D 38.9
December, 138 cities	28,814,082	65,091,237	D 55.7
Fourth quarter	$120,231,180	$226,276,080	D 46.8
Twelve months	$706,810,079	$996,603,346	D 29.0

"As showing how wide-spread the falling off in December was, the following summary of permits and values for December this year and last will be found of interest:

	No. of Cities	*No. of Permits 1917*	*Values 1917*	*Compared with Last Year*	
				Permits	*Values*
New England	20	501	$2,081,362	D 57.0	D 69.4
Middle	26	2,183	8,466,863	D 39.8	D 57.8
Western	19	1,289	4,917,259	D 56.8	D 55.7
Northwestern	19	825	7,217,958	D 54.0	D 54.2
Southwestern	13	801	1,755,880	D 21.4	D 53.7
Southern	22	945	968,397	D 32.5	D 60.2
Far-Western	19	2,439	3,406,363	D 5.5	D 33.2
Total U. S.	138	8,983	$28,814,082	D 38.3	D 55.7

"Every group of cities shows a decrease from December, 1916, ranging from 5.5 per cent. in the Far West to 21.4 per cent. in the

There is danger in tender gums


Forhan
FOR THE GUMS
USE IT AS A DENTIFRICE
FORMULA OF
NEW YORK CITY
SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
UNDER AUTHORITY BY
FORHAN CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
U. S. A.

TO preserve healthy teeth, the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.

How many people think of this? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-decay, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease).

At first the gums become tender though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. But in a short time receding gums will flatten your lips and age your mouth. Your teeth will assuredly loosen, and then only a dentist can save them.

Forhan's (for the gums) prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding. So, automatically, Forhan's prevents tooth loosening. And the gums become hardier, firmer, more vigorously tenacious in their tooth-support.

Forhan's, in fact, scientifically polishes teeth and strikes at the fundamentals of tooth trouble. Can your tooth-paste offer this?

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 55c tubes, all druggists.

FORHAN CO.,
196 6th Ave., N. Y.
Send for Trial Tube Free

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

CALIFORNIA

Has a climate which has no equal anywhere on this continent. I know because I have wintered and summered there and recovered my health after a break-down that rendered me absolutely unfit for business! Its dry, stimulating air made a new man of me, and I still spend three to four months of every year somewhere in the Golden State.

My nephew, Mr. F. C. Crosby, of Lincoln, California, and a native of that State,

IS DESIROUS OF SELLING HIS
Ranch of 194 Acres

which is beautifully situated in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas overlooking the great Sacramento Valley, and is 7 miles from Lincoln Village.

Twenty Acres are in Orange Trees.

The owner has made a marvelous success along that line, his fruit ripening two or three weeks earlier than in Southern California, which has enabled him to realize big prices for his product.

Mr. Crosby has made considerable money and wants to spend some of it in travel and sight-seeing. You can write to him direct or to me, either can give all needful information.

G. N. CROSBY,
29 Lake View Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Southwest, and 54, 56.8, and 57 per cent. in the Northwestern, the Western, and the New England groups. The showing as regards values of building is even poorer, the smallest decrease, 33.2 per cent., being in the far West, while every other group shows a decline in excess of 50 per cent., and two, the Southern and the New England cities, report decreases of upward of 60 per cent. Practically all the large cities report decreases in December, as the following table shows:

Boston	84.6	Chicago	44.6
Buffalo	43.3	Des Moines	68.0
Newark, N. J	9.5	Milwaukee	15.3
New York City	53.9	Minneapolis	87.6
Philadelphia	86.4	Omaha	27.4
Pittsburg	57.2	St. Paul	89.0
Rochester	30.0	Kansas City, Mo	91.2
Cincinnati	83.5	St. Louis	77.0
Cleveland	55.5	Los Angeles	39.0
Detroit	72.2	San Francisco	64.7
Indianapolis	83.7		

Of the 138 cities reporting thus early in the month, 114 show decreases from December, 1916.

"Naturally, the showing made for the entire year 1917 is a poor one. With 138 cities' returns available, the indicated total for the calendar year is only $706,810,079, a decrease of 29 per cent. from 1916. The showing made for ten years past compares as follows:

1917	$706,810,079	1912	$913,000,000
1916	996,000,000	1911	852,000,000
1915	829,000,000	1910	823,000,000
1914	784,000,000	1909	864,000,000
1913	878,000,000	1908	[illegible]88,000,000

"It is evident that the expenditure for building in ordinary lines in 1917 was the smallest recorded since 1908, and the poor showing here made is the more striking when it is recalled that even with a much larger number of cities reporting, the total for the year just closed is poorer than in eight of the past nine years."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"McC. M.," Jacksonville, Fla.—"In a recent issue of your magazine, on the front cover was a picture of Uncle Sam shoveling food into ships, entitled 'The Quartermaster.' In all publications issued when Uncle Sam's picture is used, he is shown as a tall man with white hair and white goatee. Now, where, or from whom is the portrait of the face taken, or who originated the idea of the face in his pictures?"

To Mr. Grant M. Overton, of *The Sun* (New York), the LEXICOGRAPHER owes the following contribution to this subject: "Allowing that Uncle Sam as a national personification originated at or about the time of the War of 1812, he did not take on his present aspect until after the Civil War, so far as my scant exploration goes. Arthur Bartlett Maurice and Frederic Taber Cooper in their 'History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature,' say: 'It is interesting to recall that before the Civil War our national type frequently took the form of a Southerner—regularly in the pages of *Punch*. . . . It may be that in the gaunt, loose-knit frame, the strong and rugged features, we recognize a kinship to that sterling and essentially American type of man which found its best exponent in Lincoln, and that this is the reason why Uncle Sam has become the most universally accepted and the best beloved of all our conventional types.'

"Unlike the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey, Uncle Sam was not the creation of Thomas Nast. There was an Uncle Sam, in no way resembling our present-day hero, back at the time of the Mexican War. See the cartoon 'Uncle Sam's Taylorifics,' on page 149 of Maurice and Cooper. He was smooth-shaven, rather Southern, and altogether unlovely. Also see in the same book Doyle's caricature of 1847, 'The Land of Liberty.' The Southern planter was evidently the embodiment in those days.

"On page 169 is Abe Lincoln in *starred vest* and *striped trousers*, such as Uncle Sam generally wears to-day. On page 172 the old gentleman wears a striped coat and trousers and a starred vest. On page 185 he has donned a beaver hat. Now Nast's Uncle Sam (1872), on page 263, has long back hair and a disgustingly sedentary appearance. The first real, right Uncle Sam (as Henry James would have said) is in Joseph Keppler's cartoon from *Puck*, in 1880. This (same book) is called 'Forbidding the Banns.' Uncle Sam has the gray hair—I suppose gray, it's suitably disheveled, which is the main thing—the *goatee*, a beaver hat, the *swallow-tail*, and the *pointed* trouser legs. This is the first definitive portrait, evidently!

"Gillam in *Judge* drew Uncle Sam as a Rip Van Winkle in a cartoon to illustrate—guess—unpreparedness! Gillam also drew him as a gallant in knee-breeches courting Hawaii. Now this was not more than thirty to forty years ago.

"I think these conclusions can safely be drawn:

"1. Uncle Sam owes his present incarnation to the physical characteristics of Lincoln and to Lincoln's lighter side.

"2. He is very recent. I should date him from Keppler's cartoon of 1880.

"3. He is the cumulative work of many caricaturists, most of them now, doubtless, pretty well forgotten.

"These conclusions are put forward with some diffidence. But if there should turn up evidence to contradict them, that would be well worth while, for any light we can get on our Uncle's antecedents will be decidedly worth having."

"A. L.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly tell me the proper pronunciation of the word *blessed* in the sentence '*Blessed* be God'; also, the proper pronunciation of the word *veiled* in '*Veiled* majesty.' Is 'ed' pronounced as a distinct syllable?"

Blessed is pronounced as two syllables, bles-sed′. *Veiled* is a one-syllable word and should *never* be pronounced vay-led′.

Classified Columns

WINTER RESORTS

ST. GEORGE'S—Garden spot in Florida on Penellas Peninsula, between Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay, famous health section. Modern house, private baths and sleeping porches, abundantly supplied table. Garage, good roads, golf course. Dr. St. Geo. Fechtig, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., or Miss Wistar, Sutherland, Fla.

BOOKS

BOOKS FREE to *ministers* for postage! Swedenborg's Works, cloth; "The True Christian Religion", 20 cents; "Apocalypse Revealed", 20 cents. Address Rev. L. G. Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS to Patent Protection. Send for blank form, "Evidence of Conception," Book, Suggestions, and Advice Free. Lancaster & Allwine, Registered Attys., 211 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. Patents obtained through D. SWIFT being sold to big Manufacturers. Write today for free book of 307 needed inventions, and surpassing references. D. Swift, 329 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR Invention. I'll help market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted. Advice free. Patents advertised free. RICHARD B. OWEN, Patent Lawyer, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C., or 2278-V Woolworth Bldg., New York.

WANTED IDEAS.—Write for list of patent buyers who wish to purchase patents and What to Invent with List Inventions Wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four Guide books sent free upon request. Patents advertised Free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$348 ONE DAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1917. Ira Shook of Flint did it. Pierson of Montgomery started two stores since August, now ready for third. Higgins of Poughkeepsie started Sept. 18, 2,800 packages first day. Studer wrote Oct. 1 sold $90 one day. This is a big year for popcorn crispettes—Kellogg $700 ahead end of second week. Meixner, Baltimore, $250 in one day. Perrine, $380 in one day. Baker, 3,000 packages a day. Eakins, $1,500 profit in one month. We start you in business. No experience; little capital. We furnish everything; teach you secret formula; how to succeed. Build a business of your own. The demand for crispettes is enormous. Every nickel sale nets almost 4 cents profit. A delicious food confection made without sugar. High prices and war conditions help. Profits $1,000 a month easily possible. W. Z. Long Co., 301 High St., Springfield, O.

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Unlimited field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today.
AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE,
56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

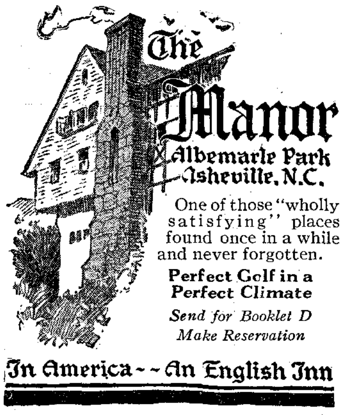
ADDING MACHINES

SAVES TIME, MONEY, LABOR — Costs less than the average mistake. THE RAY adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Used by U. S. Government, International Harvester Co., B. & O. Ry., business and professional men everywhere. Complete for $25.00. Handsome desk stand free. Send no money, but write for 20-day free trial. RAY CO., 1662 Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Do you want a farm where largest profits are made? The South's great variety of crops and wonderfully productive climate make it the most profitable farm section of America. It is the place for the lowest cost meat production and dairy farming. It grows the largest variety of forage crops. Good lands, in good localities, as low as $15 to $25 an acre. Let us show you locations that will give the highest profits. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 57, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

Travel and Resort Directory



The Manor
Albemarle Park
Asheville, N.C.

One of those "wholly satisfying" places found once in a while and never forgotten.

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate

Send for Booklet D
Make Reservation

In America -- An English Inn

EL ENCANTO
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Santa Barbara, California

The most beautifully situated hotel in California

Near the Old Mission of Santa Barbara, in the Riviera residence section, 500 feet elevation on sun bright Mission Ridge, with marine and mountain views. Fifteen minutes from the beach. Street car service to the grounds.

El Encanto is entirely new and equipped with the latest hotel accessories.

A limited number of reservations may still be made for the present season.

Rates upon application.

Service on the American plan. Address

EL ENCANTO
Santa Barbara, California
Mrs. B. B. Chapman, Manager

Classified Columns

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.—Men, Women, 18 or over. $90 month. Hundreds war vacancies. List positions free. Write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. K-120, Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR—A BUSINESS GETTER. $1 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' Trial. You need one. Booklet Free. J. G. Durkin & Reeves Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, Vaudeville Sketches, Monologues, Dialogues, Speakers, Minstrel Material, Jokes, Recitations, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces, Entertainments for all occasions. Make Up Goods. Large Catalog free.
T. S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 34, Chicago.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

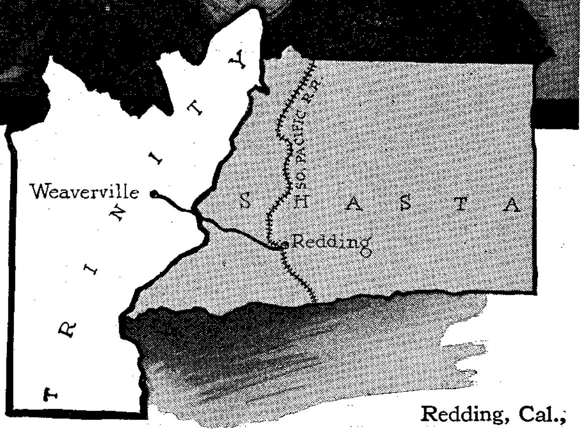
HIGH GRADE AGENTS & SALESMEN

OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS. Enjoy independence, big profits, sell high grade Health and Accident insurance. Premium only $10 a year; pays $25 weekly and $5000 principal sum. You get all profits on yearly renewals. No capital, no experience.
Dept. D-2, Underwriters, Newark, N. J.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit*.

OFFICE OF WEAVERVILLE, FALL RIVER KNOB STAGE LINES
STAGE OFFICE

The County The Railroads Forgot -



WEAVERVILLE, the county seat of Trinity County, California, was formerly three and a half days distant, by horse-drawn stage, from the nearest railroad. Today, Federals have brought this rugged, remote mountain county closer to the United States.

That is the real significance of the "Federalized" stage from Redding to Weaverville. It visualizes tangibly the great nationalizing influence of the Motor Truck.

The value of the sturdy, economical Federal, therefore, is not to be measured alone in terms of the profits you earn, the business you dispatch, the greater distance you cover. Its value must also be measured in terms of human advancement and national growth.

Write for Federal "Traffic News."

Federal Motor Truck Co., Detroit, Mich.

Redding, Cal.,
Oct. 24, 1917.

"When we purchased our first two Model 'M' Federals, to put on the Redding-Weaverville run, the people in that community and the freighters on the road, knowing its condition, ridiculed the idea of using motor trucks on it. It is a fact that the roads did look impossible for motor trucks, as there are thirty percent grades, right angle turns, narrow places.

"We have the mail contracts between Redding, Shasta County, and Weaverville, Trinity County. The mail must go the year round, and no excuses are accepted. There is no railroad in Trinity County, and it is said that there are children there fifteen years of age that have never seen a wheeled vehicle. There are very few roads there, most of the transportation being over trails. Mail includes parcel post, and parcel post includes everything.

"It takes an eight horse team seven days to make the round trip from Redding to Weaverville, hauling five tons one way, and it costs at least $10.00 per day to feed the team, and $4.00 a day for a driver, making a total of $98.00 expenses for moving five tons the distance, which is fifty-two miles.

"With our five ton Model 'X' Federal, we make the round trip in eleven hours and are loaded both ways. Our costs are $10.00 for driver, $5.00 for tires, twenty-five gallons of gasoline at $0.20 or $5.00 for gasoline, and five dollars for depreciation, making a total of $25.00 for the trip.

"We ran our trucks over this impossible road all last winter, and they never failed us."

Redding-Weaverville Stage Co.

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities